

The Orchadian

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September 2011

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society



Royal Botanic Gardens
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The Orchadian

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September 2011 Volume 17 Number 1

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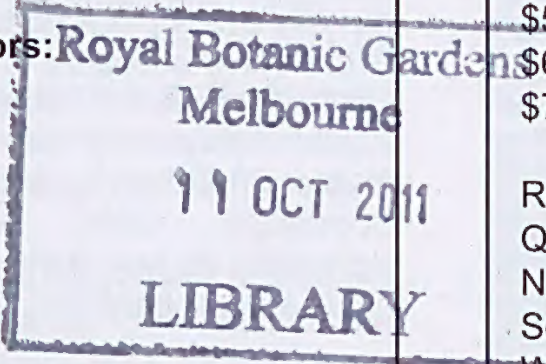
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Front Cover *Dendrobium* Midas Touch
Champion Hybrid at the Speiosun Show
Photo - Ian Chalmers

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President's Report

Despite some trepidation on being elected President of ANOS last year in Newcastle, it has certainly been a privilege to have served the past 12 months for this wonderful organisation, steeped in history and hopefully all Members have seen a change well overdue in the functioning of ANOS.

I am extremely proud to have been elected President again for the next 12 months following a successful AGM held in Kempsey in conjunction with the 'Speciosum Spectacular'. Many Members were able to attend the AGM and several new faces were elected, giving each State a representative.

It became apparent to me some time ago that ANOS was considered by many Members to be too 'Sydney-centric' and required decentralisation to a degree to embrace ALL Members, no matter what State of the Commonwealth they resided.

The bi-monthly Council Meetings held by teleconference, hosted free of charge by Telstra, have proved very fruitful with Council representatives joining in from WA, Victoria, NSW, Qld, SA, Sydney and NSW mid north and Hunter regions on a regular basis.

I still need more articles on hybrids and breeding to get the balance right. Also I would like the ANOS groups to send reports on their shows and field trips. The feedback is that members want more on both hybrids and shows and events.

The index for Volume 16 will be sent out with the December issue. I misjudged the amount of work and cannot complete it in time. I also have a plan to have the indices on the ANOS web page. This will be a long term project, starting with Volume 16 and a progressive index for Volume 17.

In the March issue *Coelogyne speciosa* was listed as an Australasian species coming from the Solomon Islands.

This reference has been questioned by a number of readers.

Many important issues have been discussed at each meeting for the betterment of ALL Members and I hope that you will see the improvements over the years to come with fresh input from each State.

It is extremely pleasing that the ANOS Kabi Group have accepted to host the 7th ANOS Conference at the Strathpine Community Centre in Brisbane from the 21st to the 25th August 2013, having formed a Conference Committee after consulting ANOS Newcastle on how they organised the 2010 event so successfully.

Once again the Kempsey event attracted many magnificent speciosums and hybrids. Even though the flower counts were down in NSW, attendees came from afar including Victoria, Queensland, WA, South Australia and areas within NSW to this wonderful event hosted by Ted & Winsome Walmsley and family.

I can assure Members that the Council will continue to promote and advance the ANOS message throughout the Commonwealth, and wish all growers the very best in the next months for their Spring Shows.

Kind regards,
Rick Winch

Editorial

I did find one reference in support of this in Jay's Internet Orchid Species Photo Encyclopedia. While this is a good reference site, but it should be used with care and checked against scientific resources.

Coelogyne Section *Speciosae* includes a number of species such as *C. susanae* which do grow in the Solomon Islands.

The Monocot Checklist, describes the distribution of *Coelogyne speciosa* as Java Sumatra and the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Based on my quick research, it is safe to say that *Coelogyne speciosa* does not come from the Solomon Islands and is **not Australasian**.

If anyone has a reference to *Coelogyne speciosa* growing in the Solomon Islands please let me know, so I can republish.

Ian Chlamers

Orchid Species of the Shoalhaven – Alan Stephenson

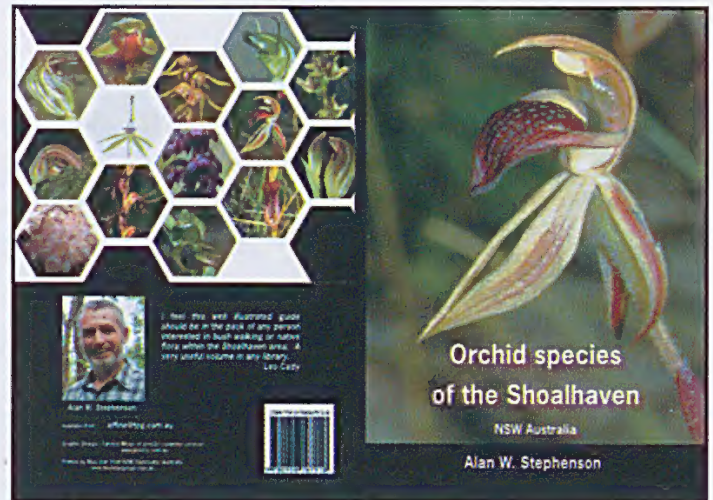
This book is an invaluable guide to the orchids of the Shoalhaven. It represents a lifetime of research and love of the orchids of the area.

Alan has set the benchmark and challenge to other people and groups to repeat the exercise. If we had such a guide for each catchment in Australia then our knowledge of our Australian native orchids would be greatly enhanced.

The introduction includes a brief description of the types of orchids, their habitats and pollination. The introduction also describes the parts of the orchid flowers.

The book illustrates 138 species with excellent images and descriptions of the orchid and the habitats. Each species has the new name, the old name and the common name. This makes the book understandable to all because most readers will recognise one of the naming conventions.

The book concludes with images of different



forms of some of the species demonstrating the variability of the species.

Most of the species included are also found outside the Shoalhaven. I recommend the book as compulsory reading for all native orchid growers.

The book is available directly from Alan Stephenson.

Ian Chalmers

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ANOTHER ONE GONE

Over the past 26 years since the beginning of my orchid experiences, I had heard tales of a very small species of *Oncophyllum* (*Bulbophyllum*), which grew on *Ficus* trees. It was known to grow on the famous fig tree at Figtree, a south western suburb of Wollongong in New South Wales. It was also said to grow on another fig tree south of Nowra which grew close to the Princes Highway and one which I have driven past countless times over 42 years.

Those who have spoken about the population, originally located it in 1956, and I am aware collection was not considered a crime or even a problem in those days, due to the species being considered widespread and possibly plentiful. However a little over 20 years ago, the tree at Figtree was removed, for several reasons. The tree was considered to be diseased and a danger to pedestrians and vehicles in the vicinity of the hotel located less than 40 metres from the main road. As such, the tree was removed and plants "distributed" among growers of orchids.

Oncophyllum minutissimum, named by Ferdinand Mueller, first as *Dendrobium minutissimum* (1865), then later as *Phyllorchis minutissima* and until the more recent revision of native orchids by Jones and Clements (2002) was known as *Bulbophyllum minutissimum*.

The derivation of the name comes from the Greek *oncos*, meaning swollen and *phyllon*, referring to the leaf. The common name is Red Bead Orchid and plants have small pseudobulbs bearing single 5 mm flowers which last for a few days.

Due to a lack of sightings of this species for a decade or two and the likelihood of



Oncophyllum [*Dendrobium*] *minutissimum*

access to the private property south of Nowra being lost through a forced sale, a search was organised for early August 2011. The tree considered to be the principal host is quite tall (30 mts) and in a recent storm had effectively split in two, with a large section along the edge of a basalt cliff, tangled among Lantana, prickly wattle and waist high Kikuyu grass, damp from an overnight shower. Permission to access the property was gained by a friend who is in charge of a Landcare group, responsible for considerable work on the neglected sections of the large dairy farm. The party included an arborist, complete with climbing gear, to check the entire trunk despite information from one of the original collectors that the species typically occurring no more than three to four metres above ground level. My thoughts on this were that the tree has possibly grown a few metres in the past 55 years and I would not be happy if I failed to undertake a detailed search.

While the arborist was performing his task, I fought my way through the vegetation to the fallen section of tree, which was 40 metres long with a trunk circumference beginning at over two



No plants had been on this section for many years

metres. No plants were visible and by the clean look of the 15-20 mm thick bark which had broken away, no plants had been on this section for many years, as not a trace of an old root system or bulb was seen.

A few minutes later when the arborist had reached the top of the tree without any hint of excitement, the conclusion was reached that all orchid life had long since disappeared. A check of another mature fig tree one hundred metres further along the cliff edge also proved fruitless as did several smaller trees on the property. Several minutes scanning both large trees with binoculars confirmed the absence of any trace of the long lost *Oncophyllum minutissimum*. This was considered the only tree in the Shoalhaven where the species was known to grow and despite covering a great deal of the area over the past 26 years, I have not



Split in the tree



Arborist at the top of the tree



seen anything which could be a suspect plant or host and this includes countless rainforest gullies and escarpments.

A summary of the situation for the species would indicate the population has succumbed to the initial collection and possibly subsequent clandestine collections. Furthermore the remnant population may have been unsustainable, given the exposed position of the trees and possibly the delicate nature of the species itself.

Alan W. Stephenson
National Conservation Officer
affine@tpg.com.au

Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc. Spring Show 2010.

Members of N.O.S.T.I. decided to change the venue for their 2010 Spring Show, held during the Toowoomba Carnival of Flowers. At the first inspection of the St. John's Lutheran Church Hall in Bridge Street Wilsonton, just across from the Toowoomba Airport, it was thought that space was limited. After much deliberation, the decision was:- "Yes, go ahead!"

Prior to opening day, much work was done to set up benches and props. Then the question was asked, who has plants? At the end of setting up, members stood back, and not only admired the hall full of native orchids, but breathed in the aroma from an abundance of flowers.

Judging took place by the ANOS Panel of Judges, to the delight of exhibitors. Some surprises were revealed by members, who thought their plants were not prize worthy.

Grand Champion Orchid, grown by George Walters, a senior member, went to *Dendrobium kingianum*, which was also Champion Australian Species. George was so thankful for the prize, and trophy, to be admired until next year's show.



GRAND CHAMPION:
Dendrobium kingianum.

Athol Rosenberg Reserve Champion Orchid, grown by Graham & Val Little, was to *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Persephone'.



RESERVE CHAMPION:
Dendrobium kingianum 'Persephone'.

Champion Native Seedling, also grown by the Littles, with :- *Dendrobium kingianum* [('Red ink #2' × 'White Glow') × (*D. kingianum* 'Snowy' × 'Tungstead's Pink').]



CHAMPION SEEDLING:
Dendrobium kingianum [('Red ink #2' × 'White Glow') × (*D. kingianum* 'Snowy' × 'Tungstead's Pink').]

Champion Specimen and Champion Australian Hybrid, grown by Trev & Joan Liesegang, was *Dendrobium* × *gracillimum*.

The Pre-eminent Entry, grown by Athol Rosenberg, was *Dendrobium speciosum* intervarietal cross rounded



CHAMPION SPECIMEN:
& CHAMPION NATIVE HYBRID:
Den. X gracillimum.

Owners: Trev. & Joan Liesegang.

off the Champions on offer at the show.

There were many other orchids, ferns, foliage plants and Floral Art to complement the magnificent display. They were admired by member of the public, who stayed for refreshments, bought plants, listened to cultural talks, and purchased hand worked items from the Craft Stall.

The same venue was booked for the 2011 Spring Show, and according to discussions, will be bigger and better than ever before. Visitors to the show were indeed surprised at what they saw.



PRE-EMINENT ENTRY:

Den. speciosum intervarietal cross.

Owner: Athol Rosenberg.

Script and images by: Athol Rosenberg, on behalf of the Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc. (07) 4635 2274. email: athnan@iprimus.com.au



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Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc. Sarc. Show 2010.

Athol Rosenberg

The 2010 Sarcophilus Festival, was also held at a new venue, "The Ridge" Shopping Centre, Hume Street South, Toowoomba, October 16th. – 17th.

Members of the public were delighted to view the magnificent display of native, and exotic orchids, as well as fern & foliage plants. There was also a plant sales table, and craft stall at moderate prices.

Grand Champion orchid of the show went to: *Sarcophilus* Heather. Which was also the Champion Sarcanthinae Alliance of Show, owned by Graham & Val Little.



Grand Champion of Sarc. Show:
Sarcophilus Heather.

Owned by: Graham & Val Little.

Reserve Champion went to: *Sarcophilus* Kulnura Dazzle. While Champion Australian Den. went to: *Den.* Ella Victoria Leaney, all owned by Graham & Val Little.

The Champion Seedling went to: *Sarcophilus* Bernice Klein x Zoe 'Crimson'. Owned by: Athol Rosenberg. Champion Fern or Foliage went to: *Huperzia squarrosus*, owned by: Arthur & Joyce Bateman.



Reserve Champion:
Sarcophilus Kulnura Dazzle.



Champion Seedling:

Sarc. Bernice Klein x Zoe 'Crimson'.
Owner: Athol Rosenberg.



Champion Specimen:

Den. Ella Victoria Leaney.

Owner: Graham & Val Little.

The Sarc Show, will again be held at the same venue, on October 15th – 16th. during shopping hours. At this stage, it

looks like there will be an improvement on last year's show, with extra planning, to set up a display, that will attract praise from the public. The members of NOSTI. are also grateful for the convenience offered by the shopping management, to set up displays during the year. Any visitors to Toowoomba at the time of the show, will be most welcome to see the members and staff at the Shopping Centre, situated in Hume Street South, next to the escalator.

Script and images by: Athol Rosenberg, on behalf of the Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc. (07) 4635 2274.

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The Laboratory, includes laminar flow cabinet, auto clave, ancillary equipment, shelves/ lighting.

Flasks, mother, spread & replant currently in process & all dry seed held which would be around 100 crosses. Plants, including breeders. show & other unflowered stock, excluding private stock.

Three bush houses (dismountable) complete with benching, having a total area of approx. 315 sq. metres, with crown height from 3.05 metres. 2007 Mitsubishi Express Van 83,500 Km's - Registered May 2012 complete with shelves.

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We wish to convey our sincere thanks to all those who have supported us over these 12 years.

Phena & Brian Gerhard



RHS Registrations of Australian Hybrids May to July 2011

Dendrobium

Aussie Kim	Aussie Springtime x Kim	D.Cannon (O/U) 2011
Autumn Colours	Vivid x Autumn	M.Drobski (O/U) 2011
Bonanza Glow	Sunglow x Aussie Bonanza	D.Cannon 2011
Brian Dietzen	Hilda Poxon x Bellinger River	Down Under N.O. 2011
Brimbank Fire	Ray's Dream x <i>speciosum</i>	M.Drobski (Drobski & Muzslai) 2011
Brimbank Sunset	Jazz x Autumn Colours	M.Drobski 2011
Burgundy Dream	Burgundy Bride x Ray's Dream	M.Drobski (O/U) 2011
Kham Duc	Ivory x Aussie Victory	Down Under N.O. 2011
Lisa Doran	Teresa Doran x Tie-Dye	Down Under N.O. 2011
Little Saigon Cutie	Zip Dream x Yondi Glow	Ha Bui (Royale Orch.) 2011
Neil Dougherty	Barbara Bohl x <i>kingianum</i>	Garard 2011
Peña's Charm	Brinawa Charm x <i>bigibbum</i>	Down Under N.O. 2011
Ruth's Magic	Warragul x Rudkin	Down Under N.O. 2011
Tan Son Nhut	Gracemere x Aussie Victory	Down Under N.O. 2011
Zip Dream	Zip x Dream Girl	Ha Bui (Royale Orch.) 2011

Dockrilobium

Lee-Anne	<i>Doc. striolata</i> x Gillieston Glow [Catherine]	S.Harper (C.Fitzsimmons) 2011
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Rhinochilus

Jocelyn	<i>Sarco.</i> George Colthup x Yellow Cascades	J.G.Morris (L.Fagg) 2011
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Sarcochilus

Bunyip	Heidi x Karen Ann	Barrita (J.K.Whitney) 2011
Kulnura Dew Drop	Kirra-Lea x Sweetheart	Barrita (S.Barrie) 2011
Kulnura Festival	Elegance x Hot Ice	Barrita (S.Barrie) 2011
Kulnura Intensity	Elegance x Kulnura Ripple	Barrita (S.Barrie) 2011
Kurumba	Victor x Heidi	Barrita (J.K.Whitney) 2011
Lindsay Robson	Bobby-Dazzler x <i>hartmannii</i>	Down Under N.O. 2011
Monty	Melba x Sharon	Woolf Orchid Culture (L.Fagg) 2011
Otway's Robin	Bernice Klein x <i>australis</i>	Woolf Orchid Culture (L.Fagg) 2011
Sunvale Peach	Fizzy Dove x Velvet	D. & P. Hutchins 2011
Sunvale Sun Spot	Cherie x Snowhart	D. & P. Hutchins 2011
Sunvale Sunrise	Pixie Pearls x <i>hartmannii</i>	D. & P. Hutchins 2011
Sunvale Sunset	Fizzy Dove x Snowhart	D. & P. Hutchins 2011



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Australian Native Orchids in the United States

In response to the editorial June 2011, regarding the statement “that our native hybrid orchids are not promoted or seen overseas”. Our long time friend Mr. Dick Doran from New Jersey on reading it in his copy of *The Orchadian*, wasn't impressed and emailed me very shortly afterwards.

Dick has been growing Australian native orchids for well over thirty years. He purchased plants and flasks from Neil Finch when he and Meg were D U N O, as well as from Phil Spence and Wal Upton.

Dick has achieved countless awards for his hybrid and species dendrobiums, *Sarcochilus* and more recently dockrillias he has benched at shows. He received the national award for *Dendrobium* hybrids, the Ben Kodama Trophy, which is for all varieties of dendrobiums, with *D. Warragul* 'Tartan' HCC/AOS.



Dendrobium Warragul 'Tartan' HCC-AOS

Another plant that comes to mind is *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *speciosum* 'Windermere' with 30 racemes and

Brian Gerhard countless blooms; it took out Champion *Dendrobium* Species against all *Dendrobium* species at that particular show. In the *Sarcochilus* arena Dick received the Roy T. Fukumura Award, a National award for the best Vandaceous with *Sarcochilus hartmannii* ('Yellow Snow' x 'Red Snow') with in excess of 200 spikes, originally from Neil Finch. It was huge.



Sarcochilus hartmannii ('Yellow Snow' x 'Red Snow')

Dick recently obtained an AM/AOS with Dockrillia Grey Ghost 'Tumbi' AM/ANOS to go with its HCC/AOC, and *D. Dunokayla* 'Chunky Moon' received an HCC/AOS. These were grown from divisions that we had sent him a few years previously. *Dendrobium Dunokayla* 'Chunky Moon' enjoying life in Wamberal, received an HCC/AOC at the 2009 ANOS Warringah Spring Show as well as Champion Native Hybrid.

Dick is frequently asked by the many orchid societies on the east coast of America to do talks and presentations on Australian orchids and probably



Dock. Grey Ghost 'Tumbi' AM/ANOS

does four or five talks each year. Dick is always having people contact him to give advice on Australian native orchid culture. Dick's awards are amazing considering what he has to go through on occasions, especially in winter, situations that would be an absolute nightmare to us, to get his prize-winning Australian orchids to shows. I am sure this picture tells the story. It is Dick's home in the heart of winter and



D. Duno Kayla 'Chunky Moon' HCC/AOC-AOS

on many an occasion Dick has had to shovel away snow three feet deep to get from the house to his glass house. That is what I would call dedication and commitment to his favorite orchids. Also there has been the odd occasion where he couldn't even get out of his house due to heavy snow which prevented him taking his Australian beauties to a show.

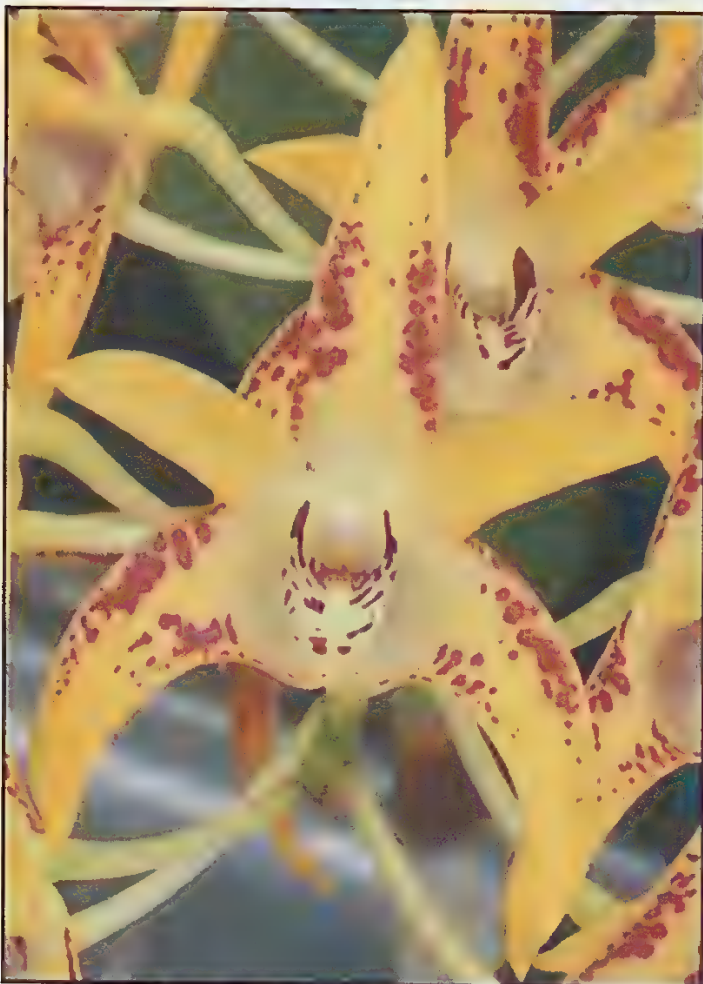


At the March 2011 Santa Barbara International Orchid Show one plant of *Dendrobium* Dunokayla that we had sold to one of our numerous clients there in the USA received an 87point AM/AOS.

In the early days 1991- 1992, I was exporting plants & flasks for Phil Spence, Wal Upton and Neil Finch and participated in the Santa Barbara Orchid Estate Annual Fair held in July each year. I have now contributed to this event for 20 years. We continued to export once we took over DUNO, and would hazard a guess that we have exported well over 20,000 plants, from flasks, to seedlings, divisions and mature plants, over twenty thousand Australian natives and other genera to a client base of over 80 customers on the east and west coast as well as the mid west. Included in the exported plants were mericlones of *D. Yondi Tina* 'Goliath' FCC, *D. Elegant Lace* 'Vibrant'



D. Yondi Tina 'Goliath' FCC/AOC



D. Avril's Gold 'Gosford Gold'



D. Tie - Dye 'Genesis' HCC-/AOC

HCC, *D. Tie-Dye*, *D. Warragul*, and divisions of a number of *D. Avril's Gold*, to name but a few.

In the divisions we supplied a number of our top drawer *Dendrobium speciosum* including *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon' FCC/AOC-ANOS, *D. speciosum* 'Windermere' HCC/OSCOV, *D. speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* 'Mt. Larcom Gold', and 'Michelle' HCC/QOS. Also supplied were *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Fluro Bacca', 'Black Snake', 'Iced Vo-Vo', and *Sarcochilus hartmannii* 'Bee-Ess' HCC/AOC, 'Hi-



Dendrobium kingianum 'Iced Vo - Vo' Ho', *S. aequalis*, *S. falcatus* and *S. ceciliae*, being the tip of the proverbial iceberg in our exports.

In the last 8 years in addition to the July Santa Barbara Fair, we have participated as an exhibitor and vendor in the Santa Barbara International Orchid Show and have been awarded the Best Foreign Exhibitor any Type of Orchids on three occasions. These were obtained with the assistance of long time clients and friends Judy & Dave Smith. They lent us some flowering Australian natives that they had obtained from us in previous years. A big thanks to George Vasquez of Zuma Canyon Orchids in Malibu for his constant support with flowering plants to add to our exhibits.



Sarcochilus hartmannii 'Hi-Ho'

Santa Barbara Orchid Estate and Cal Orchids probably have one of the biggest quantities of Australian orchids available for the general public. Mr. Fred Clark of Sunset Valley Orchids, who spoke at the ANOS Conference in Newcastle in 2010, is a recent addition to the Australian native species and hybrid supplier to American clientele.

Fred is doing some of his own hybridising with some of the quality parents he has obtained over the last few years. Andy's Orchids from Encinitas home of 'Orchids on a Stick' near San Diego has been selling our plants for years, but he is strictly a species vendor.

During our time at the wheel we have been approached by a number of American Orchid Societies to provide talks on Australian native orchids. On one occasion we presented six Society

talks in seven days on the east coast, in Oregon two societies, the Chicago area four societies in six days, California eight societies and have been asked back on three occasions to two of those societies. We have provided articles for the two major orchid magazines in America on *Dendrobium* hybrids, *Dendrobium speciosum*, *Sarcochilus* and *Dockrillia*.

We certainly have been doing our bit in promoting our Australian orchids, by the numerous talks, articles and our participation in the American Fairs & Shows there in California, and selling quality Australian native orchids.

Sadly, due to the ever increasing costs involved in exporting plants from here to the USA, the increased hassles and costs in obtaining the documentation to export a shipment, and the strong Australian dollar, we, like others who were exporting orchids to America have stopped the practice.

We consider that the plants, divisions and flasks we have exported to America over the years have acclimatised to the northern hemisphere and grown to flowering size as in the case of *D. Bergen*, *D. Oliver Jack 'Gerard'* HCC/AOC-ANOS (see back cover) and *D. speciosum* var. *grandiflorum*. 'Phena's Gold'. As there will be more and more Australian natives hitting the show benches in due course there in America. Fred Clark, whilst here in Australia for the ANOS Conference 2010 obtained more top quality parents, seedlings and flasks, so that his fellow Americans, who are a very keen orchid growing fraternity, will have plenty to choose from.

Our plants and flasks have been exported to South Africa, England, Canada,



Dendrobium speciosum var. *grandiflorum*
'Phena's Gold'



Dendrobium Bergen 'Hot Lips'



Dendrobium Jackeroo

Chile, Germany, French Reunion, more recently Brazil, and New Zealand where one of our clients had two awards given to two of our *Dendrobium* hybrids, one being *D. Jackeroo*.

In closing we think that we have done more than our fair share of promoting hardy, beautifully perfumed, easy to grow unique Australian orchids, with colours and sizes that twenty years ago one would not have dreamed about.

Photos Brian Gerhard and Dick Doran

The Ira Butler Trophy Committee

New address.

**The Secretary,
Ira Butler Committee,
P.O. Box 5396,
Chullora N.S.W 2190.**

The entry form can be downloaded from either:

OSNSW site -- <http://www.orchidsocietynsw.com.au/Forms.htm>

Or ANOS site -- <http://www.anos.org.au/judging/ira-butler-trophy-committee/>

Entries are now being received for 2011.

The closing date has now been extended to 31st December, thus giving time for entries to be received from all states.

All applications must be in the hands of the Secretary no later than the second Monday of January the following year.

To be eligible for consideration, plants must have won a champion of class OR received an Award.

All photographers please take care when photographing; ensure there is no background clutter, no names, dating, labels etc in any photograph that is submitted, this is most distracting and detracting. Please ensure that all three views, as required, are taken.

The committee accepts unaltered Digital Images Only.

Orchids of D'Aguilar National Park by Graham Corbin

Photos -Graham Corbin

D'Aguilar National Park, previously known as Brisbane Forest Park, is an area of bushland starting only 10 km west of the Brisbane CBD, and extending to the northwest along the D'Aguilar Range. The park covers the bulk of the Range with an area of about 35,000 hectares and includes a wide variety of habitats, including open eucalypt forest, heath, vine and other rainforest. Within these habitats a large variety of orchids occur. So far, I have located within the park border 30 epiphytic and lithophytic species, three species only growing lithophytically, and 45 terrestrial species. I believe that in time I will locate a few more species ..

Of the known species in the park, there are several yet to be formally described.- The terrestrial species in particular are in poorly known and poorly described and in urgent need of investigation. This is particularly true for the more difficult genera such as *Caladenia*, *Chiloglottis* and *Pterostylis*.

Terrestrial Orchid Growing Conditions

Over the time I have been searching for terrestrial orchids in D'Aguilar National Park, I have noticed that the typical terrestrial orchids (*Acianthus*, *Caladenia*, *Chiloglottis*, *Pterostylis*, etc) are generally found in similar conditions. They prefer well drained soil, often rocky, and most often in semi-open forest on slopes on the southern side of hills.

Terrestrials are commonly found growing on creek banks, and again, always on the northern bank, which is the southern slope. These slopes generally have sparse grass cover, allowing sufficient sun to reach the orchids. In addition, the angle of the southern slope varies with the amount of tree cover. Orchids will grow on a relatively steep slope where the tree canopy is sparse while they grow on much flatter slopes where the tree canopy is relatively thick. I have contemplated the reason for this preference and suggest that these conditions provide

the correct amount of ground moisture. The Brisbane climate is hot summers and cool winters, most rain falling during summer, and very little rain in winter. Most terrestrial orchids (*Acianthus*, *Caladenia*, *Chiloglottis*, *Pterostylis*) are dormant in summer. Terrestrial orchids typically prefer dry conditions when dormant so tubers do not rot, and moist conditions when growing. This requires dry summers with rain during winter, the exact opposite of the Brisbane climate.

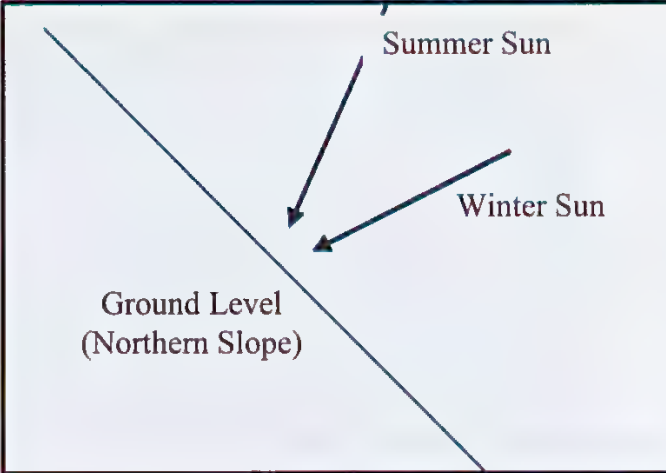
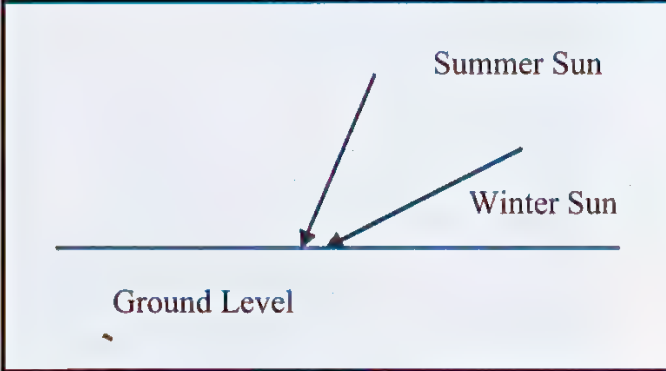
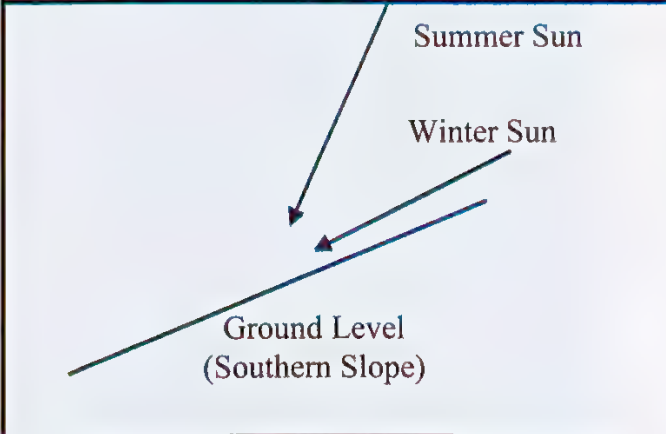
To survive in the Brisbane conditions, they invariably grow on well drained slopes where the dormant tubers will not get water logged and rot during the summer rains. The angle of the slope is critical so that in summer when the sun angle is high, the summer sun will dry the ground, but the lower winter sun angle is almost parallel to the ground angle and not sufficient to dry the ground allowing the ground moisture to remain when the orchids are growing. When the slope is right, the ground will not get waterlogged in summer and will remain quite moist in winter, providing suitable conditions.

As with any general rule, there are exceptions, with plenty of terrestrial orchids found growing on south east or eastern slopes. It is extremely rare that terrestrial orchids are found on western or northern slopes as these slopes are far too dry for terrestrials during winter.

Acianthus

There are four species of *Acianthus* found in D'Aguilar National Park. The smallest is *Acianthus amplexicaulis*, while the largest is *Acianthus caudatus*. Both these species do not conform to the southern slopes requirements of 'standard' terrestrials. The other two species *Acianthus exsertus* and *Acianthus fornicatus* are found on southern slopes.

Acianthus amplexicaulis grows in the moist

	<p>Northern slopes provide sufficient drainage to prevent tuber rot but have too much drying from the sun summer and winter</p>
	<p>Level ground provides insufficient drainage to prevent tuber rot and too much drying from the sun summer and winter</p>
	<p>Southern slopes provide good growing conditions including sufficient drainage to prevent tuber rot, good summer drying but little winter drying.</p>

leaf litter in rainforest and rainforest verges. It grows in very low light in moist leaf litter on the rainforest floor, and is very prolific where it occurs, often with a plant growing every 100 mm for 10 metres in any direction. The plant itself has a single deeply ribbed leaf 35 mm long, growing just above the leaf litter. The inflorescence grows 20 mm to 50 mm above the leaf, with up to ten progressively opening green flowers just 3 mm wide. It has a very long flowering season, with the first flowers opening in February after the plant first emerges. It will flower progressively until August, after which the leaf will die off. Being so small, this orchid is extremely easy to overlook in the rainforest gloom, but should be easy to find due to its large numbers.

Acianthus caudatus grows in moist areas in open forests. It is typically found in moist

gullies or moss gardens on rock shelves, in sheltered positions where they get continuous moisture. It does not occur in large numbers in these areas, and is usually sporadic throughout suitable habitat. The 30 mm heart-shaped leaf grows just above the leaf litter, topped by a 250 mm inflorescence, with two or three tall slender flowers 60 mm tall opening in June. The dark slender flowers are easily overlooked in the thick undergrowth, but is worth the effort to locate. *Acianthus fornicatus* and *Acianthus exsertus* are 'typical' terrestrials and grow on moist southern slopes in open forests. They both have a 30 mm heart-shaped leaf held just above the ground, with *Acianthus exsertus* typically having a larger leaf, occasionally to 50 mm long. Both orchids are common and occur in large numbers in suitable habitat, with both species often carpeting the ground with

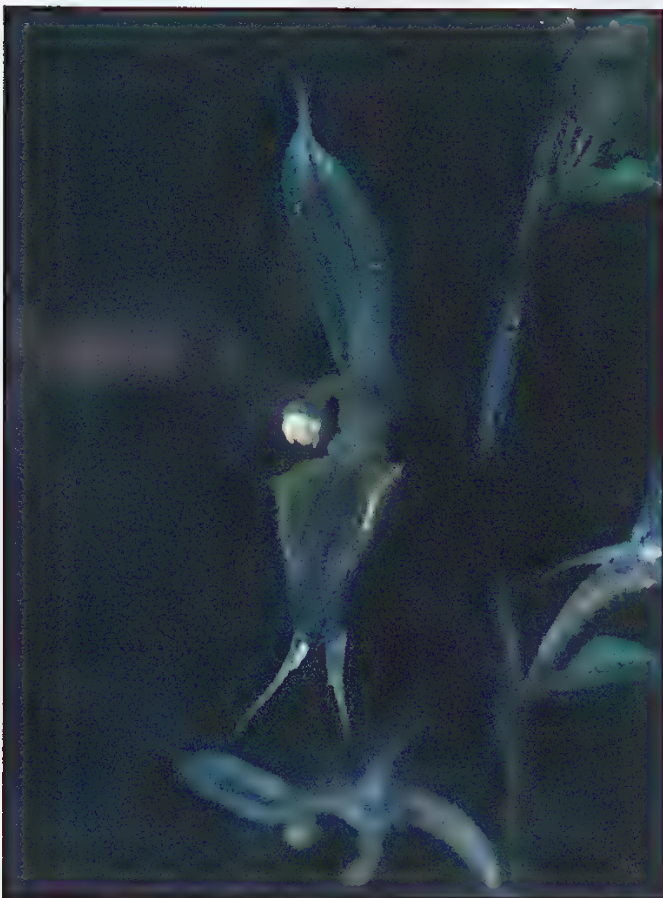


Acianthus amplexicaulis

their leaves. *Acianthus fornicatus* typically grows in drier forest areas while *Acianthus exsertus* typically grows in moister forests, but it is not unusual to find both species together. *Acianthus exsertus* has eight to ten flowers 5 mm wide on a 200 mm stem in April to June, while *Acianthus fornicatus* has six to eight flowers 6 mm wide on a 300 mm stem, from March through to August.



Acianthus caudatus



Acianthus exsertus



Acianthus fornicatus

Caladenia

There are probably five species of *Caladenia* growing in D'Aguilar National Park, two of which are undescribed. All grow on southern slopes in open forests.

The earliest flowering *Caladenia* plants are also the most common, and flowers in large numbers from April to October throughout moist open forest. These plants resemble a smaller flowering *Caladenia catenata*, with white tepals, white labellum and callii, green column with red barring on the column. The column barring occurs on the left and right side of the green column, with a small whitish stripe down the centre of the column dividing the two sets of barring. There will be from none to four bars on each half of the column, with barring generally in pairs on the left and right side of the column.

This species is particularly problematic in that the red column barring varies from year to year. In some years most plants have 6 or 8 bars while in other years, most plants are unbarred with just the occasional plant with a single bar on one side of the column.

This orchid has been considered by some to be a hybrid of *Caladenia catenata* and *Caladenia carnea*, but I believe this is extremely unlikely, as it flowers long before either of its supposed parents, is smaller than either, and never has any barring on the labellum, something that would be expected with a hybrid of *Caladenia catenata*. Ralph Crane considered this species *Caladenia* aff. *picta* as he occasionally found plants with the barring merged to a single red blob and one plant with two flowers, one having a red blob and the other red barring.

Caladenia catenata flowers in the park from August to October and is white to pink with no red barring on the column or labellum. As the flowering times of this species and *Caladenia* aff. *picta* overlap, grow in the same areas and are often found flowering together, it can be quite difficult to separate these two species in the years that the *Caladenia* aff. *picta* has little or no barring on the column.

Caladenia carnea flowers in the park from July to December and is relatively common. It is easily identified by the large flowers



Caladenia catenata 2009 Flowering



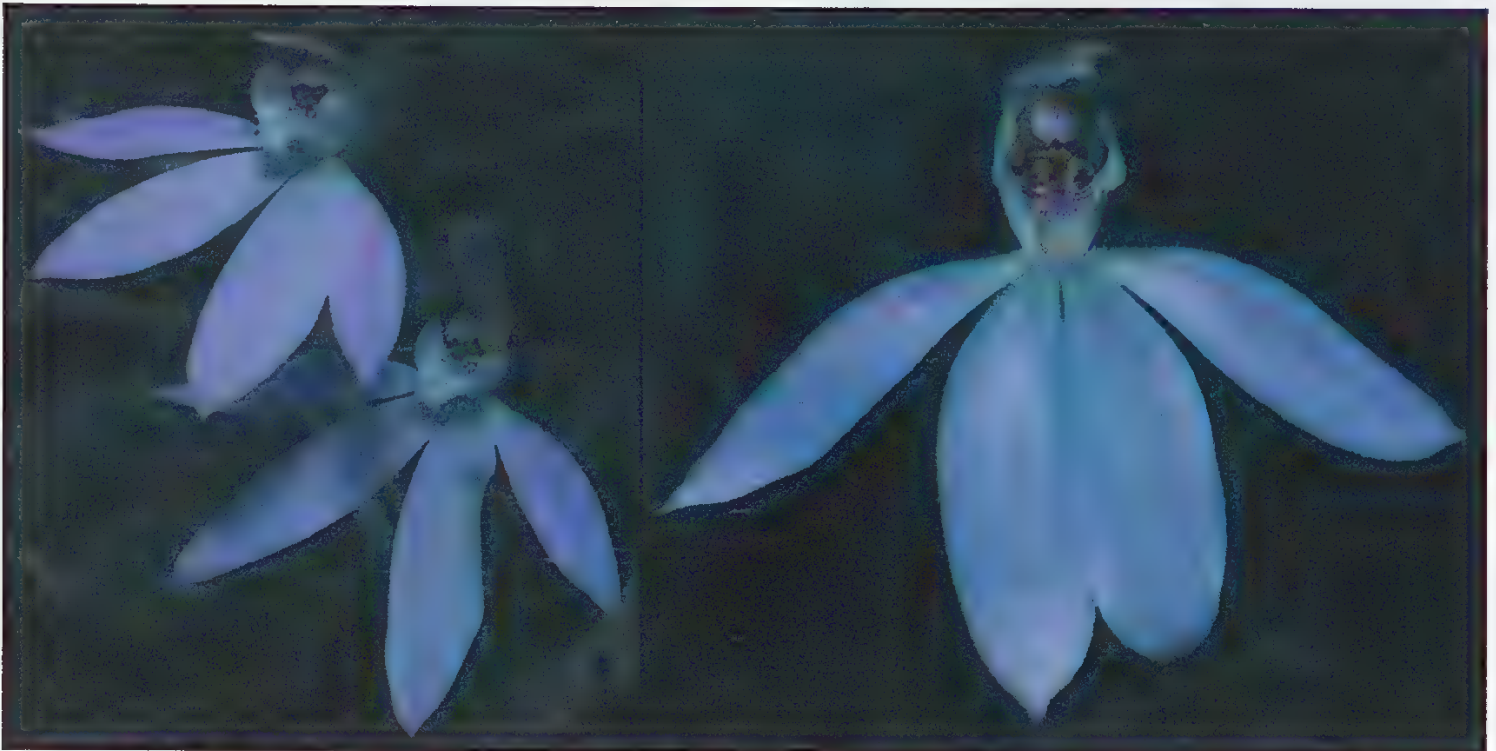
Caladenia catenata 2010 Flowering



Caladenia catenata



Caladenia carnea



Caladenia aff. alata

with prominent red barring on the column and labellum. A similar but brighter species flowers in October on the higher mountains in the park. This has bright red barring on the column and labellum, a bright pink colouration to the tepals and red purple stalks to the callii. This orchid resembles *Caladenia alata* but does not have the two orange glands at the base of the labellum midlobe.

Caladenia fuscata flowers in the park in September but is not particularly common. It seems to prefer steep rocky southern

Caladenia fuscata

slopes on the higher peaks, where it is relatively common.

Calanthe

There is only one species of *Calanthe* growing in the park, *Calanthe triplicata*. This large evergreen terrestrial is very common and grows in moist areas of thick forest and rainforest, particularly near creeks where there is plenty of moisture but very low light. It flowers profusely from October to February, producing a large head of 30 mm wide flowers on a 1 - 1.5 m tall inflorescence.



Calanthe triplicata

Caleana

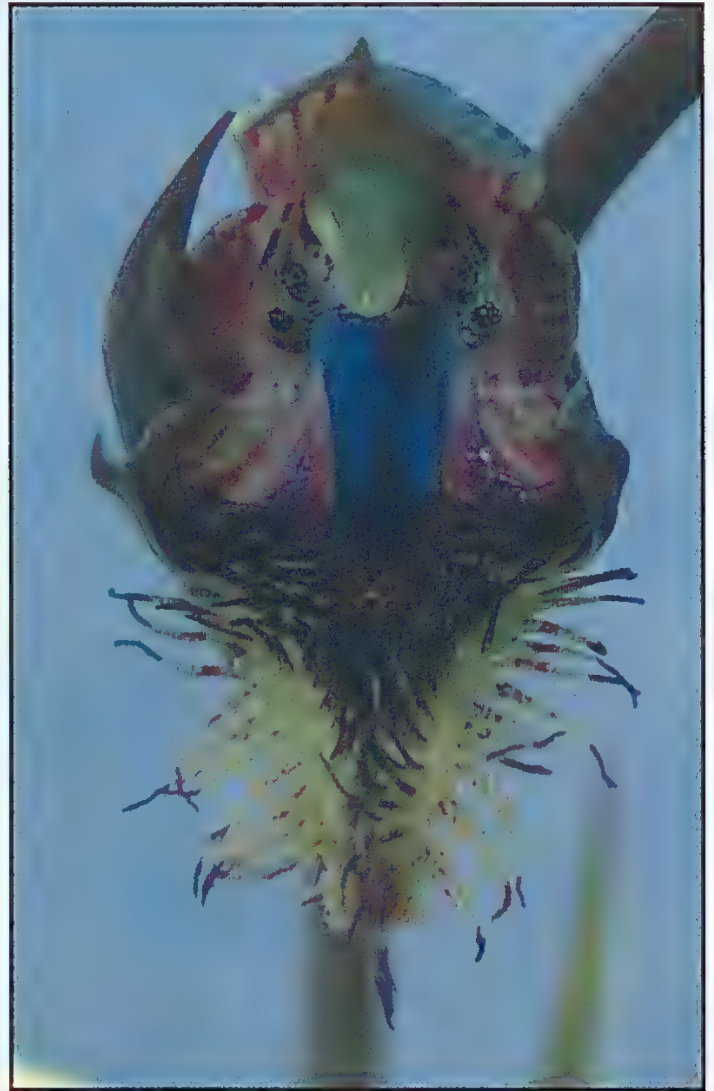
There have been two species recorded in the park, *Caleana major* and *Caleana minor*. Both prefer rocky well drained higher slopes, generally growing under shrubs, but I am yet to locate *Caleana minor*. *Caleana minor* has been recorded, but only a small number of plants were found and it was highly localised. *Caleana major* is locally common and occurs in large numbers in suitable areas, producing its distinctive duck like flowers in November to March.



Caleana major

Calochilus

Although there are four species of *Calochilus* occurring in south eastern Queensland, I have only found one species in the park, *Calochilus campestris*. This species is restricted to heath-like areas within the park, where it occurs in small numbers. It produces its 'Old Mans Beard' flowers in September, with generally around 6 to 8 flowers opening progressively.



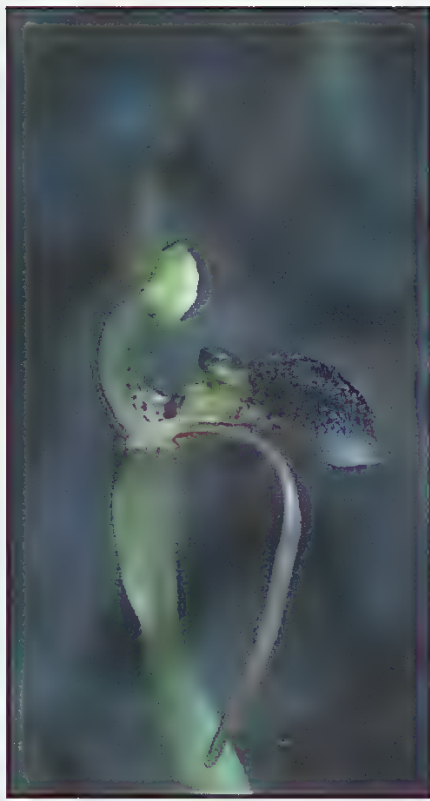
Calochilus campestris

Chiloglottis

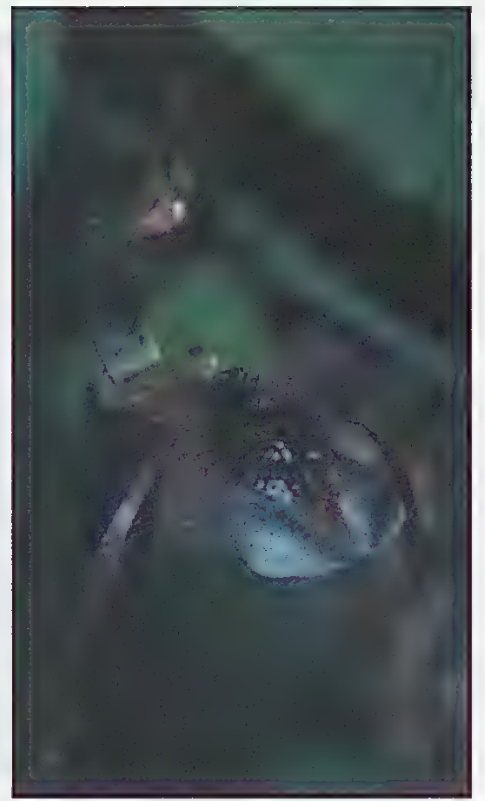
The genus *Chiloglottis* is one of the most common terrestrial orchids growing in the park. They will grow on most southern slopes and often occur in their hundreds, with their leaves almost completely covering the ground. Despite their high numbers, they are relatively shy flowerers, with typically only a tenth of plants flowering. *Chiloglottis* are typically identified by the labellum shape and arrangement of callii on the labellum but the species show extreme variation in labellar shape and callus arrangement, making identification difficult.



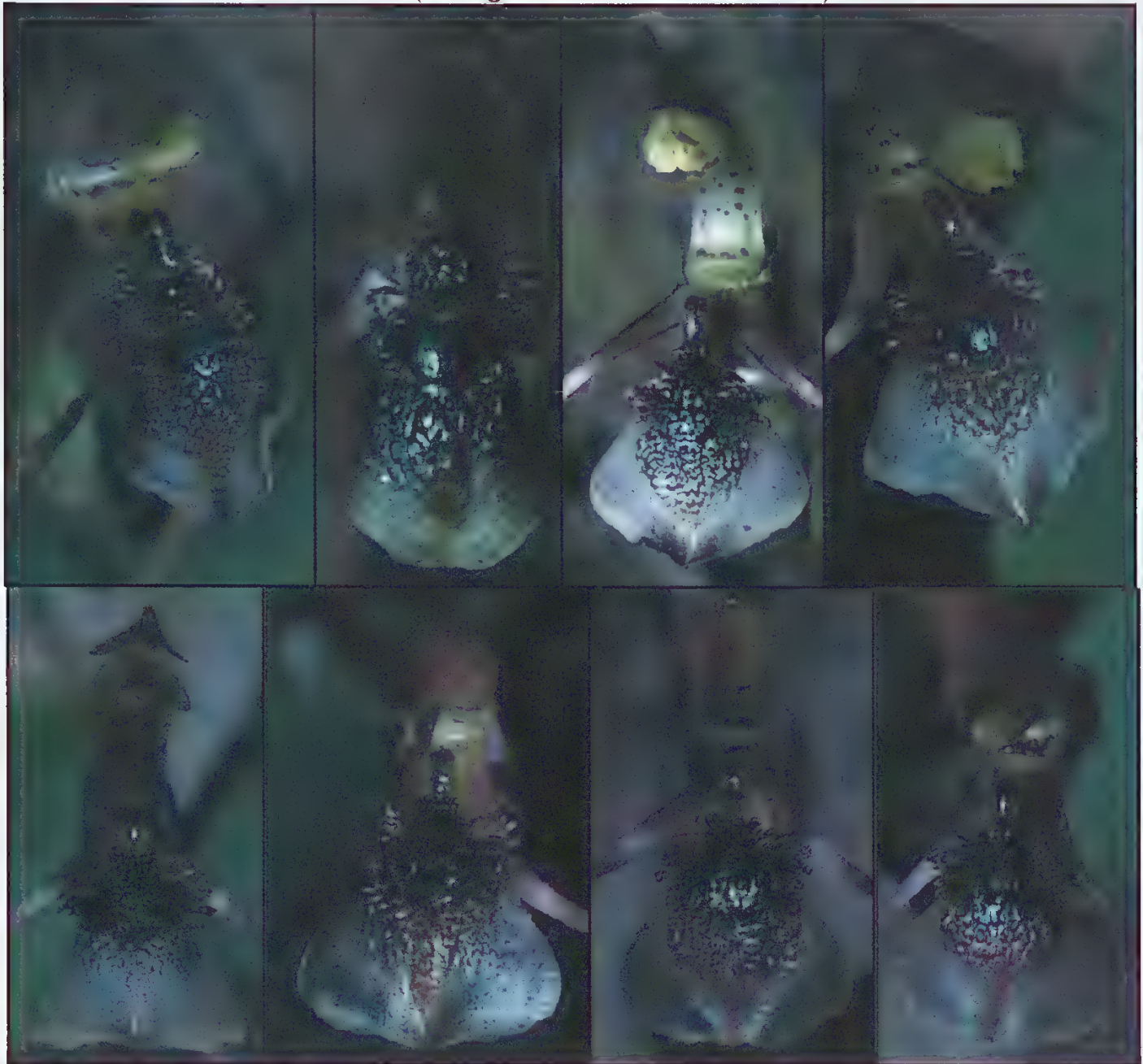
Chiloglottis diphylla



Chiloglottis sp.
(Mango Flat D.L.Jones 2547)



Chiloglottis sylvestris



The variability of labellum shape and callus arrangement of *Chiloglottis sylvestris*

Despite the difficulties in identification, I believe there are three species of *Chiloglottis*. *Chiloglottis diphylla* is very common and grows in large numbers in open grassland habitat. It is identified by its very long clubs on the lateral sepals. Another unnamed species with the working name of *Chiloglottis* sp. (Mango Flat D.L.Jones 2547) grows in moister open forests, and can be identified by much shorter clubs on the lateral sepals. A third species, *Chiloglottis sylvestris*, grows in quite moist areas in rainforest verges and is quite common, occurring in large numbers, and flowers from February to June. It can be identified by its complex callii restricted to the basal two thirds of the labellum.

I am not entirely happy with these identifications due to the huge variations shown in the flowers of these species. The Queensland Herbarium has started investigating this genus so it may well be that further species are described from plants discussed above.

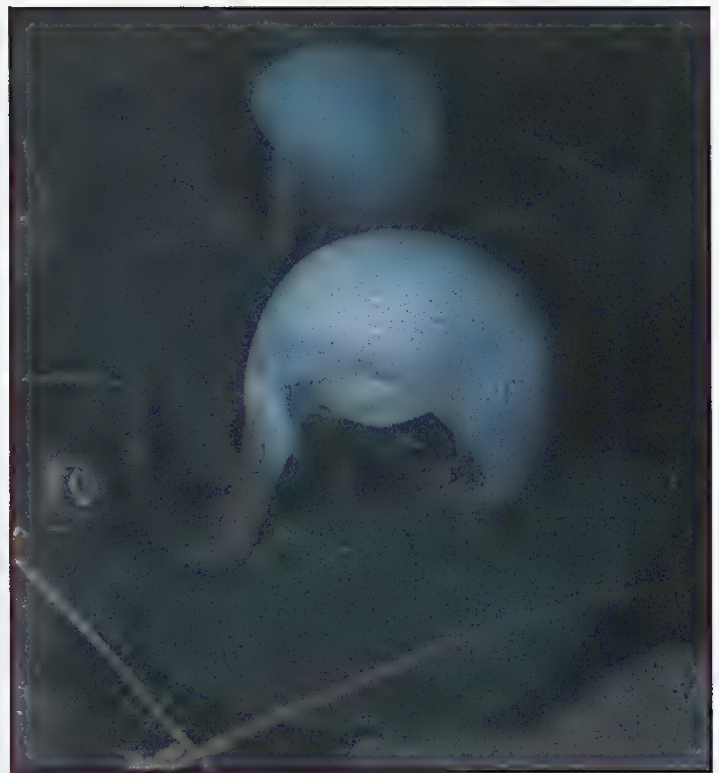
To show the difficulty of identification in this genus, observe the variation in labellum shape and callii arrangement in these flowers found flowering together within a relatively small area. I currently consider them all to belong to the one species, *Chiloglottis sylvestris*.

The variability of labellum shape and callus arrangement of *Chiloglottis sylvestris*

Corybas

I have only found one species of *Corybas* in the park, *Corybas barbarae*, preferring southern slopes. It is quite common and often found in large colonies of hundreds of plants. Even though this orchid is relatively small, consisting of a 30 mm heart shaped leaf held just above the leaf litter topped by a 20 mm white snail-like flower, it is relatively easy to locate, as its brilliant white flower stands out from the green and brown of the grass and leaf litter.

Two other species of *Corybas* occur in the forests not far from D'Aguiar National



Corybas barbarae

Park. *Corybas aconitiflorus* and *Corybas fimbriatus* are in reasonable numbers in parks just to the north so they may eventually be found. Both of these species prefer far moister and far more protected conditions than *Corybas barbarae*, which will grow in quite dry open forests.

Cryptostylis

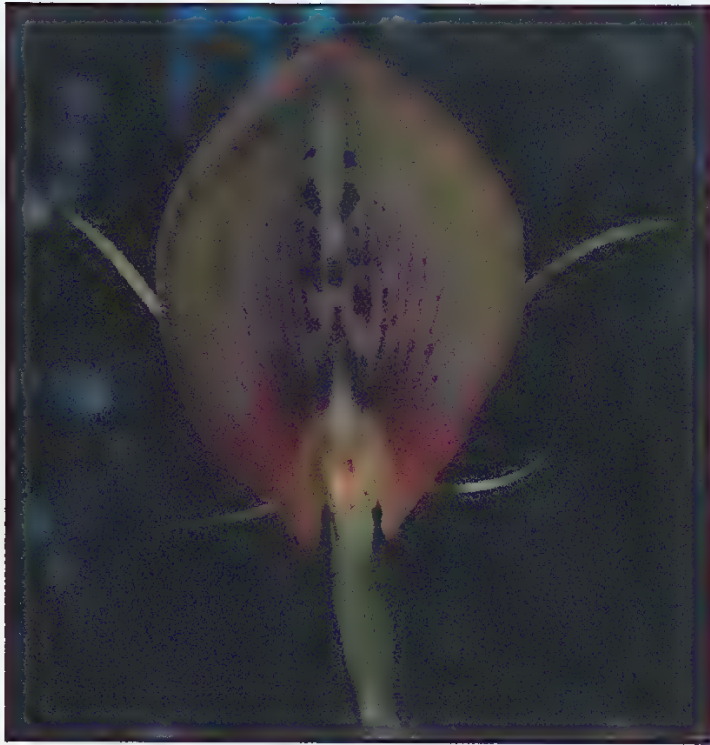
Two species of *Cryptostylis* occur relatively commonly. They grow in swampy areas such as the edges of tea tree swamps and along creek verges. Both will also grow in quite dry areas in open forests at times, with



Cryptostylis subulata

Cryptostylis subulata far more likely to be in dryer areas.

Cryptostylis subulata is the more common of the two, with dozens to hundreds of plants commonly found growing together. This species produces six to eight progressively opening flowers, and can flower anytime from September to April. *Cryptostylis erecta* is far less widespread, but also occurs in



Cryptostylis erecta

large groups of dozens of plants. It also produces six to eight progressively opening flowers, but I have only found this species flowering from November to January.

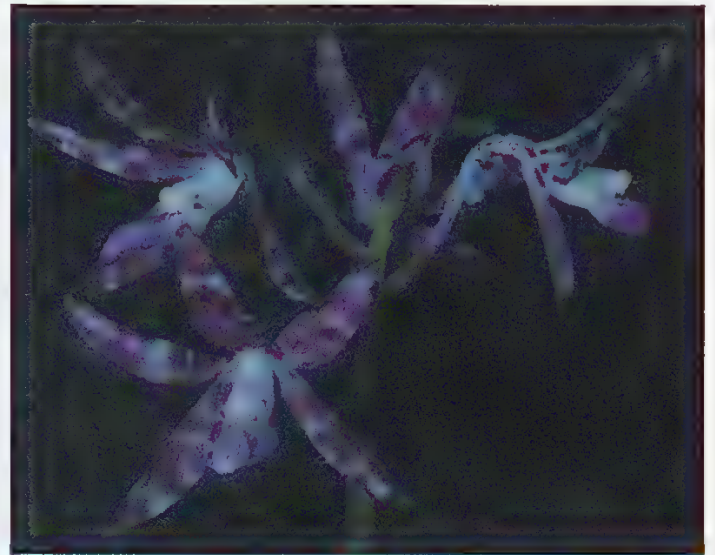
Dipodium

There are two species of *Dipodium*, *Dipodium variegatum* and *Dipodium punctatum*. Both are relatively common and widespread, and grow in a wide variety of habitats, from moist rainforest verges to very dry open sclerophyll forest. They are saprophytic orchids, which means they contain no chlorophyll to produce energy and rely on mycorrhizal fungi for nutrition. Research indicates that the mycorrhizal fungus used by *Dipodium* orchids are associated with tree roots, but I have been unable to detect any preference for *Dipodium* growing near any particular tree species..

Dipodium variegatum is the most common and will occur in almost any habitat excepting very moist areas. Peak flowering time is

January and February, but it can flower any time of the year, particularly a few weeks after rain. I have seen this species flower every month of the year excepting April and May. *Dipodium punctatum* occurs in similar areas to *Dipodium variegatum* but is less common. Its flowering period is restricted to December to April, with peak flowering also in January and February.

These species do not flower annually but will go several years between flowering. I have seen some plants of *Dipodium variegatum* flower three times successively in one year and then not flower again for several years. Suitable rain is critical to promote flowering of this genus but I have not determined the exact requirements.



Dipodium variegatum



Dipodium punctatum

Diuris

I have found one species of *Diuris* in the park, *Diuris sulphurea*. It is found in grassy

open forest areas on southern slopes. While this species is not particularly common, it generally occurs in groups of multiple plants. It is almost impossible to locate when not in flower but the bright yellow flowers are easy

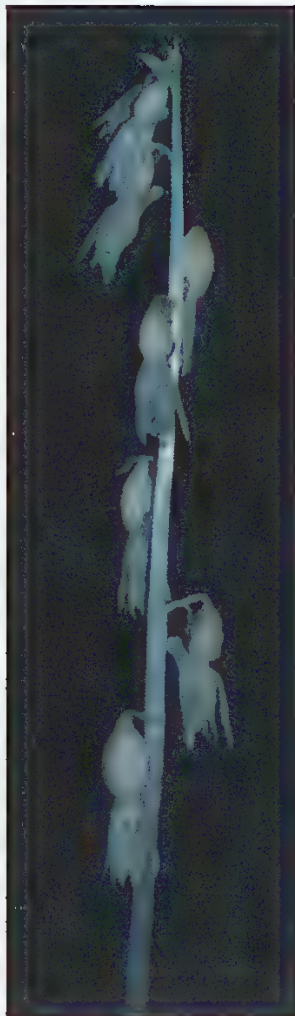


Diuris

to locate from August to December. This species is quite variable in colour and markings of the flower but can be easily identified by the single labellar ridge.

Epipogium

There is one species of this genus, *Epipogium roseum*. It is an unusual saprophytic orchid growing in rainforest areas in deep leaf mould in rainforest gullies and road drains, and is quite uncommon. It flowers after heavy summer rain in November to January. This orchid is generally considered to grow very



Epipogium

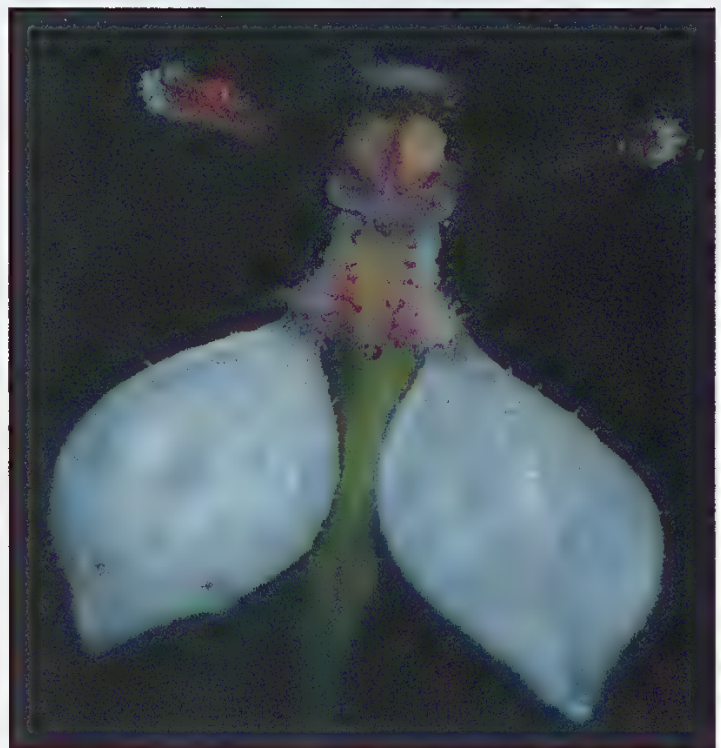
quickly with the flowers only lasting for a couple of days, but I have seen the flowers still in reasonable condition after six days when conditions are suitable.

Eriochilus

One species of *Eriochilus* grows in the park, *Eriochilus autumnalis*. This species grows in very moist areas, preferring claypan areas or moss gardens on rock shelves where the moss is kept continually wet. The claypan plants will flower in April while the moss garden plants will not flower until May. In addition, the moss garden flowers are much larger on a taller flower stem and leaves are



Eriochilus autumnalis in Claypan



Eriochilus autumnalis in moss garden

larger than for the claypan plants. Other than size difference, the plants seem identical.

Pterostylis

There are eleven species of *Pterostylis* known to grow in the park. They are found on southern slopes in open forests, with the exception of an unnamed species which grows in thin soil on rock shelves. As a group they are very common, and can be found in most habitats.

Pterostylis acuminata is a common terrestrial growing in large colonies, often under light undergrowth in moist open forests. It has a basal rosette with relatively large flowers of 20 mm tall on a 25 cm stem occurring in April and May. It can be easily separated

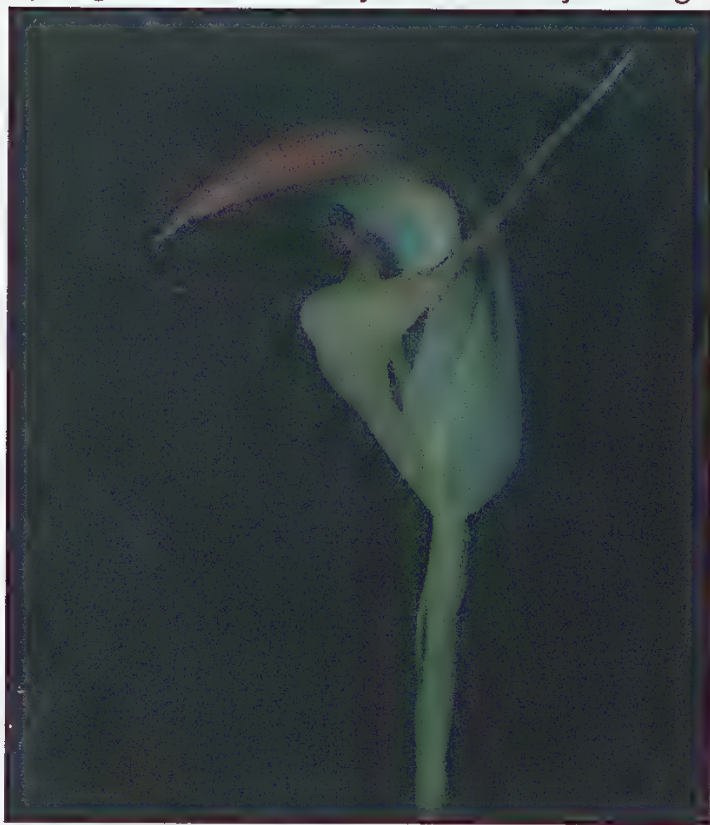


Pterostylis acuminata

from other *Pterostylis* in the park by its extremely long curved labellum protruding well beyond the sinus, even when the labellum is reflexed.

Pterostylis baptistii is the biggest *Pterostylis* growing in the park. It forms large colonies in moist open forests and rainforest verges. It has a large basal rosette and has large flowers to 4cm on a flower stem to 40cm. It will flower from March to November with

a flowering peak in autumn and again in spring. It can be easily identified by its large



Pterostylis baptistii

flowers with the labellum pinched at the tip. The flowers are much smaller in the park than its southern counterparts in New South Wales and Victoria which have flowers about half the size.

Pterostylis curta is not particularly common within the park. It occurs in small groups of plants in moist areas of open forests and rainforest verges. It has a basal rosette with a 20 mm green flower on a 30 cm flower stem from July to October. It is similar to *Pterostylis hildae* but can be distinguished by a twist to the labellum. *Pterostylis curta* growing in Queensland have a very slight twist to the labellum, unlike the southern New South Wales and Victorian plants, which have a very pronounced twist.

Pterostylis erecta grows in moist forests, from open forest to almost rainforest conditions and is quite widespread. This species will form large colonies of hundreds of plants. It has a basal rosette, with flowering in August and September with a 20 mm tall flower on a 20 to 30 cm stem. The flower varies from green with a reddish brown galea to flowers which are entirely reddish brown. It is easily separated from other *Pterostylis* in the park by its tall thin



Pterostylis curta

Pterostylis erecta *Pterostylis grandiflora*

flowers with upward facing galea, with the labellum just protruding through the galea.

Pterostylis grandiflora grows in very moist areas under shrubs in open forest. It is restricted to a few small colonies and flowers infrequently. The sterile plants form rosettes, with the flowering plants having leaves up the flower stem to 40 cm tall with a 25 mm flower in May and June. This species is easily identified by the very broad brown petals.

Pterostylis hildae grows in rainforest verges and very moist open forests. It forms large colonies of plants and is locally common. It has a basal rosette with a 20 mm green flower on a 15 cm stem in March to October but generally July and August. It is quite similar to *Pterostylis curta* but can be separated by the lack of a slight labellum twist seen in *P. curta*.

Pterostylis nigricans is a rare orchid growing under shrubs in heath-like areas. I have only found it once, flowering in April. It has a basal rosette with a flower stem about 30

cm tall with several small green and brown flowers about 7 mm tall.

Pterostylis nutans is the most common and widespread *Pterostylis*. It grows in large colonies in dry to moist open forest and rainforest verges and flowers profusely from March to November. It has a basal rosette with a 10-30 cm stem with a 20 mm flower. The green and white flowers can be easily identified by their strongly nodding habit.

Pterostylis obtusa grows in moist open forest areas. It is locally common but not widespread. It has a basal rosette with a 25 cm flower stem with a 20 mm green flower in April to July. It can be identified by its protruding sinus and labellum only just protruding from the sinus. This species is very similar to *Pterostylis russellii* which has the labellum protruding well beyond the sinus. *Pterostylis russellii* grows just north of the park so may also occur in D'Aguilar National Park, but so far I have not located it.



Pterostylis hildae

Pterostylis nigricans

Pterostylis nutans



Pterostylis obtusa



Pterostylis parviflora



Pterostylis russelli

Pterostylis parviflora grows in the heath-like areas in the park. It has the smallest flowers of any *Pterostylis* and grows in loose colonies beneath small shrubs, with a basal rosette and a 30 cm flower stem with several green flowers about 8 mm tall.

It flowers in February and March and can be identified by its tiny green multiple flowers.

Pterostylis sp. Joyners Ridge occurs in thin soil on rock shelves. It is locally common and occurs in large colonies. It is a cauline

Pterostylis with a 17 mm tall green flower on an 18 cm stem in April. It is similar to *Pterostylis obtusa* but has a much longer decurved galea which extends down below the sinus. It is unclear whether this earlier



Pterostylis sp. Joyners Ridge

There is a wide variety of terrestrial orchids growing within D'Aguilar National Park. There are probably some new species yet to be described and probably new species yet to be discovered. It is a privilege to have such a great natural area located so close to a capital city with such a variety of orchids to enjoy.

Pterostylis sp. Joyners Ridge

flowering species is a variation of *Pterostylis obtusa*. The Queensland Herbarium currently considers it likely to be a different species but more work is required to confirm this.

Thelymitra

I have located one species of *Thelymitra* in the park, but expect to locate more. I have found *Thelymitra fragrans* growing in small numbers amongst the roots of clumps of *Dendrobium kingianum* on western facing cliff faces. It flowers in September and October and like all members of the *Thelymitra* genus only opens its flowers during warm fine days.

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New Species of Papuan *Agrostophyllum* 2.

Paul Ormerod, P.O. Box 8210, Cairns 4870, Queensland.

Email: wsandavel@bigpond.com

ABSTRACT: Six more new species of *Agrostophyllum* are described and illustrated. The new taxa are *A. kairoanum*, *A. militare*, *A. milneanum*, *A. nidus-avis*, *A. subacuminatum* and *A. triquetrum*.

Key Words: New Guinea, *Agrostophyllum*, new species.

This paper continues on from the first part. Herbarium work (currently in progress) suggests several more species of *Agrostophyllum* remain to be described from New Guinea.

Agrostophyllum kairoanum Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Papua New Guinea – Morobe Prov., 9 km N of Menyamy, Yinimba, 1200 m, 30 April 1982, *A. Kairo 486* (Holotype: A!; Isotypes: BFC, L, LAE).

Affinis A. militare Ormerod *sed midlobulis [epichilo ovalis] (non transverse rectangularis), ligula longe cuspidatis (non brevidentatis) et appendicibus columna supramedialis (non submedialis) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Roots terete, fleshy, to 2 mm thick. Stems caespitose, leafy throughout, 28.0-32.5 cm long, 0.09 cm thick basally, 0.3-0.4 cm wide across sheaths. Leaves linear-ligulate, apex strongly inequally acutely bidentate, erect, dull dark green, 29-72 mm long, 2.0-3.5 mm wide, long tooth of apex to 3 mm long, short tooth 0.5-1.0 mm long; leaf sheaths black margined, nearly open down to next leaf, 7-17 mm long, stipules lanceolate, 3-6 mm long. Inflorescence terminal, composed of numerous bracts and sheaths, with flowers seemingly emerging in pairs, 15-18 mm long, 7-10 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary terete, ca. 5 mm long. Flowers white. Dorsal sepal oblong-elliptic, broadly apiculate, 5 veined, 6.6 mm long, 2.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely oblong-lanceolate, broadly apiculate, 5 veined, 7.9 mm long from base (7.1 mm along midvein), 2.9 mm wide. Petals ligulate-lanceolate, subacute, 5.7 mm long, 1.5 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, 7.8 mm long; hypochile with

rounded-truncate sidelobes, ca. 3.3 mm long, 1 mm wide dorsally, 1.75 mm wide laterally; ligula subquadrate, apex with 2 long lanceolate cusps; epichile trilobulate, ca. 3.5 mm long, 6 mm wide, midlobule ovate, bluntly apiculate, 1.0-1.3 mm long, 2.2 mm wide. Column slender, with 2 short obtuse wings in upper half, 3.5-3.6 mm long.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Habitat: Disturbed *Lithocarpus*/*Castanopsis* dominated forest, 1200 m.

Etymology: Named after A. Kairo, collector of the type.

This species is closest to *A. militare* Ormerod but differs from it in the labellum epichile having an ovate (not transversely rectangular) midlobule, a long cuspidate (not short-toothed) ligula and the column has the substigmatic appendage situated in the upper (not lower) half.

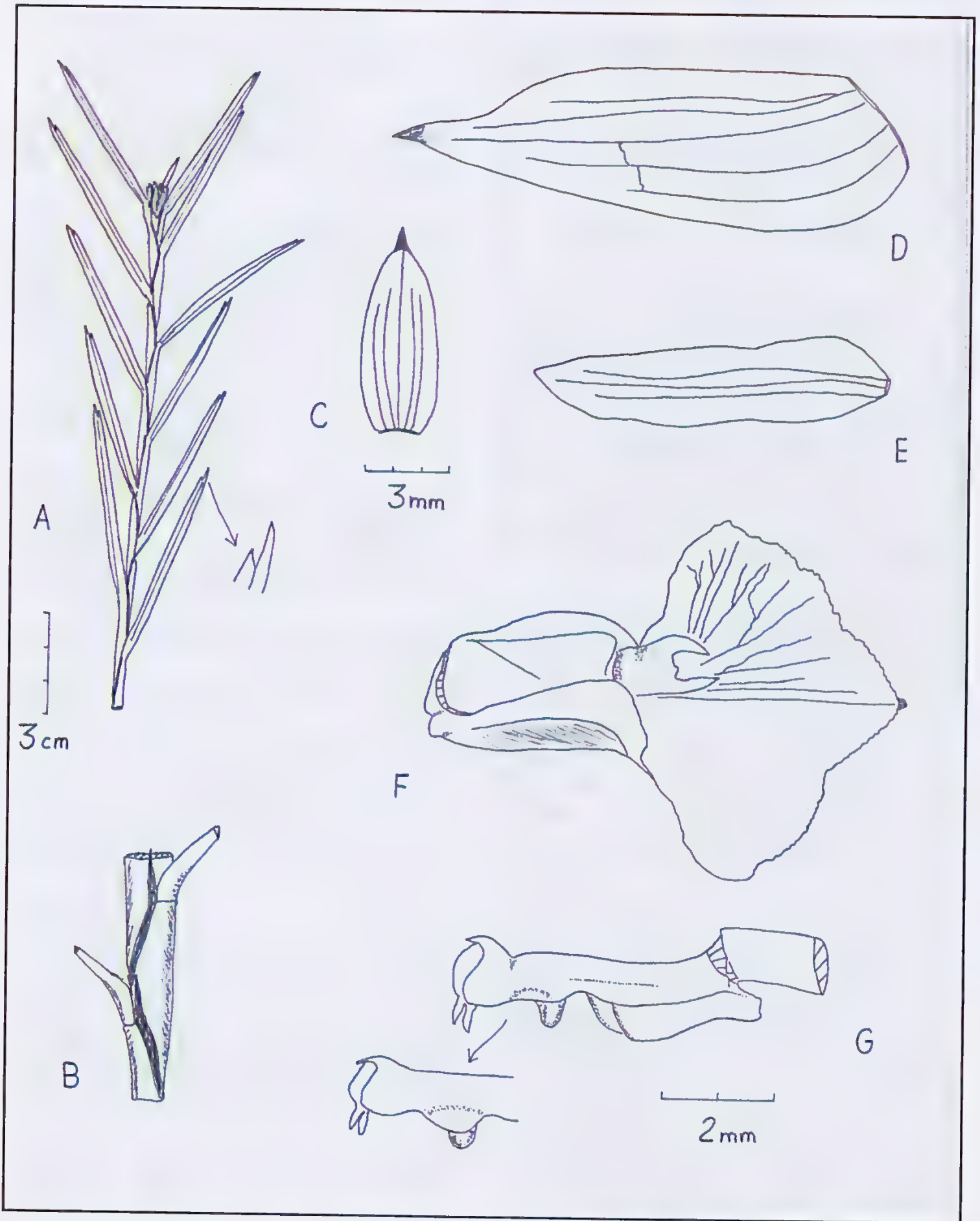
Agrostophyllum militare Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Papua New Guinea – Chimbu Prov., 10 km E of Haia, Crater Mountain Biological Research Station, 850-1350 m, 9 July 1991, *A. Mack 485* (Holotype: A!).

Affinis A. kairoanum Ormerod *sed midlobulis epichilo transverse rectangularis (non ovatis), ligula brevidentatis (non longe cuspidatis) et appendicibus columna submedialis (non supramedialis) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Stems probably caespitose, oval in cross-section, leafy throughout, 19.5-33.5 cm long, 0.09-0.15 cm thick basally, 0.20-0.25 cm

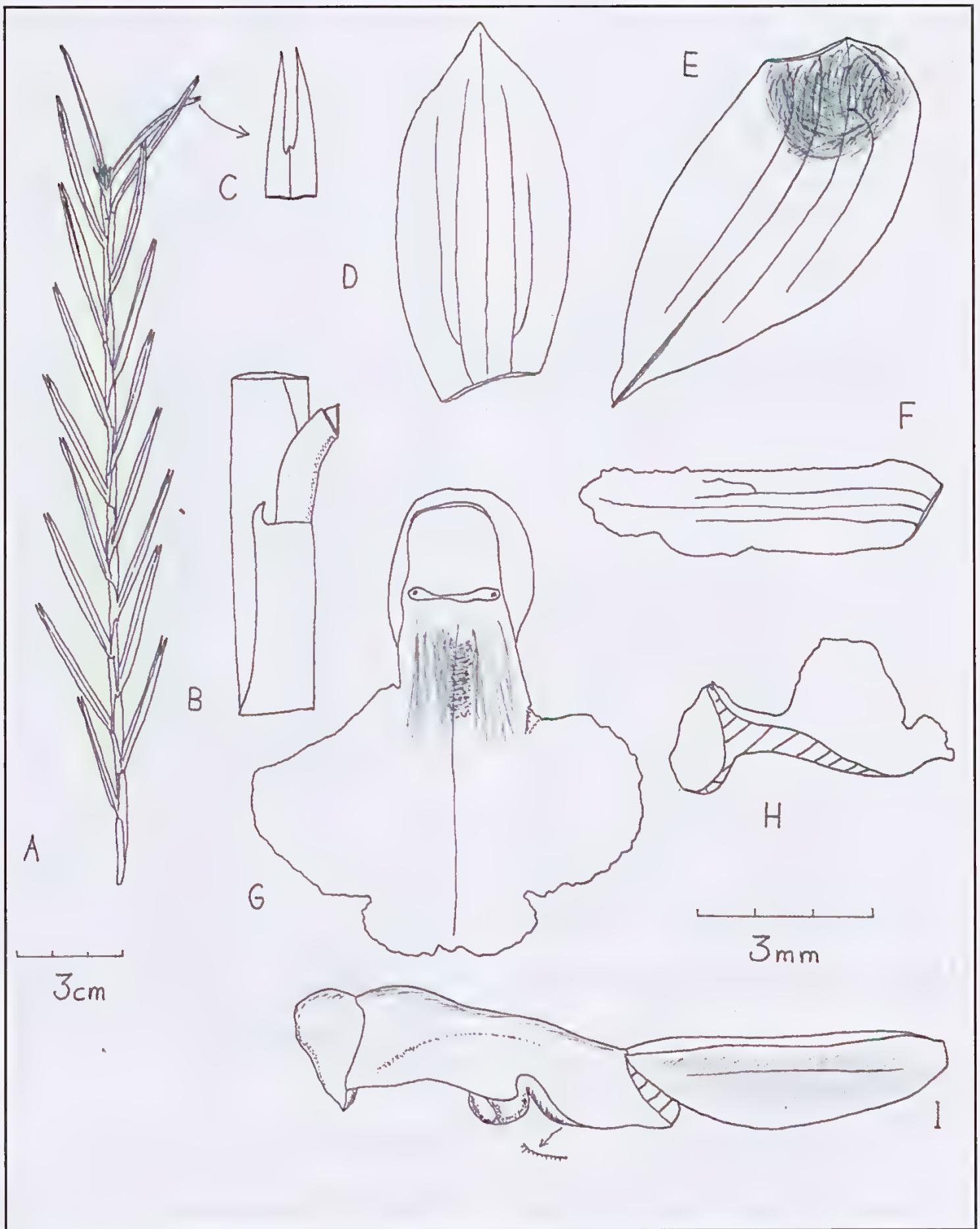
wide across sheaths. Leaves ligulate-lanceolate, apex equally to inequally long bicuspidate, erect, green, 9.5-12.0 mm apart, 21-48 mm long, 1.6-



Agrostophyllum kairoanum - A. stem upper part; B. stem nodes; C. dorsal sepal; D. lateral sepal; E. petal; F. labellum G. column upper half with wings spread arrowed, A, C and D-G to respective scales. B not to scale. Drawn from holotype.

3.0 mm wide, cusps 0.5-3.5 mm long; leaf sheaths often not black margined, exposed part 7-18 mm long, stipules lanceolate, 0.75-2.75 mm long.

Inflorescence terminal, composed of several bracts and sheaths, 10-15 mm long, 5-8 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary slightly compressed, 5.0-5.5 mm



Agrostophyllum militare - A. stem; B. stem node; C. leaf tip; D. dorsal sepal; F. lateral sepal; G. petals; H. labellum, longitudinal section I. column and ovary. A and D-G,I to respective scales, B,C,H not to scale. Drawn from holotype.

long. Flowers white, minutely sparsely furfuraceous externally. Dorsal sepal ovate-lanceolate to elliptic, subacute, 3 veined, 5.8-6.0 mm long, 2.75-2.95 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-elliptic, acute, midvein low carinate, 3 veined, 6.9-7.0 mm long from base (6.5 mm along midvein), 3.0-3.1 mm wide. Petals oblong-ligulate, subacute to obtuse, 3 veined, 5.5-5.8 mm long, 1.30-1.85 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, 6.5-7.0 mm long; hypochile with broadly rounded sidelobes, 2.0-2.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide dorsally, 1.90-1.95 mm wide laterally; ligula subquadrate, apex shortly bidentate, margins papillose-pubescent; epichile trilobulate, very fleshy basally, 4.5 mm long, 5.5-6.0 mm wide, midlobule transversely oblong to rectangular, emarginate, 1.0-1.4 mm long, 2.0-2.9 mm wide. Column 4.75-4.80 mm long (4 mm long without anther cap).

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Specimen examined: Papua New Guinea – Morobe Prov., Wau Subdistrict, head of Kulolo Creek, 1095 m, 30 April 1971, A. Kairo NGF 25935 (A, BRI).

Etymology: From the Latin *militaris*, meaning military, in reference to the ranks of little sword-like leaves.

The differences between this species and *A. kairoanum* Ormerod are discussed under the latter. No notes on habitat were supplied by either collector.

Agrostophyllum milneanum Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Papua New Guinea – Milne Bay Prov., Maneau Range, N slopes of Mt. Dayman, 2230 m, 22 May 1953, L.J. Brass 22380 (Holotype: AMES!).

Affinis *A. leucocephalum* sensu Schltr. 1912 (non 1905) *sed hypochilo labello oblongoideis (non subglobosis), ligula brevis bidentatis (non bicuspidatis) et appendicibus substigmaticis uncinatis (non rotundatis) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Roots terete, pubescent, 1.0-1.5 mm thick. Rhizome fragment 30 mm long, 2.5 mm thick. Stems caespitose, subterete basally, flatter above, subdensely to subclaxly foliose, covered by leaf sheaths, 29-41 cm long, 0.10-0.25 cm thick, 0.3-0.6 cm wide across leaf sheaths. Leaves linear-ligulate, apex deeply bidentate, mucro narrowly deltate, 1.5-2.3 cm apart, 6.8-11.2 cm long, 0.30-0.55 cm wide, leaf tips to 0.2 cm long; leaf sheaths black margined, exposed part 1.1-2.5 cm long, stipules deltate to lanceolate, acute, fragile, 0.5-3.0 mm long. Inflorescence terminal, composed of sheaths and bracts, few flowered, 15-23 mm long, 6-10 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary subfusiform, ca. 8.5 mm long. Flowers white. Dorsal sepal oblong-elliptic, subacuminate, midvein low carinate in apical quarter, 3 veined with branching lateral veins, 7.4 mm long, 2.95 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely oblong-elliptic, subacuminate, midvein carinate towards apex, 3 veined, 8.5 mm long, 3 mm wide, inner margins joined for 4 mm to form a synsepalum. Petals lanceolate, acute, 3 veined, 6.8 mm long, 1.85 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, ca. 9.5 mm long; hypochile oblongoid with oblique sidelobes, ca. 4 mm long, 1.5 mm wide dorsally, 2 mm wide laterally; ligula rectangular, shallowly bidentate, papillose-pubescent, raising ca. 1.75 mm above sidelobes; epichile trilobulate, transversely elliptic-obflabellate, 5.5 mm long, 8 mm wide, midlobule transversely oblong, obtusely broad apiculate, ca. 1 mm long, 3 mm wide. Column slender with deltate, acute wings and a retrorse uncinata (in lateral view) substigmatic process, 4.5 mm long.

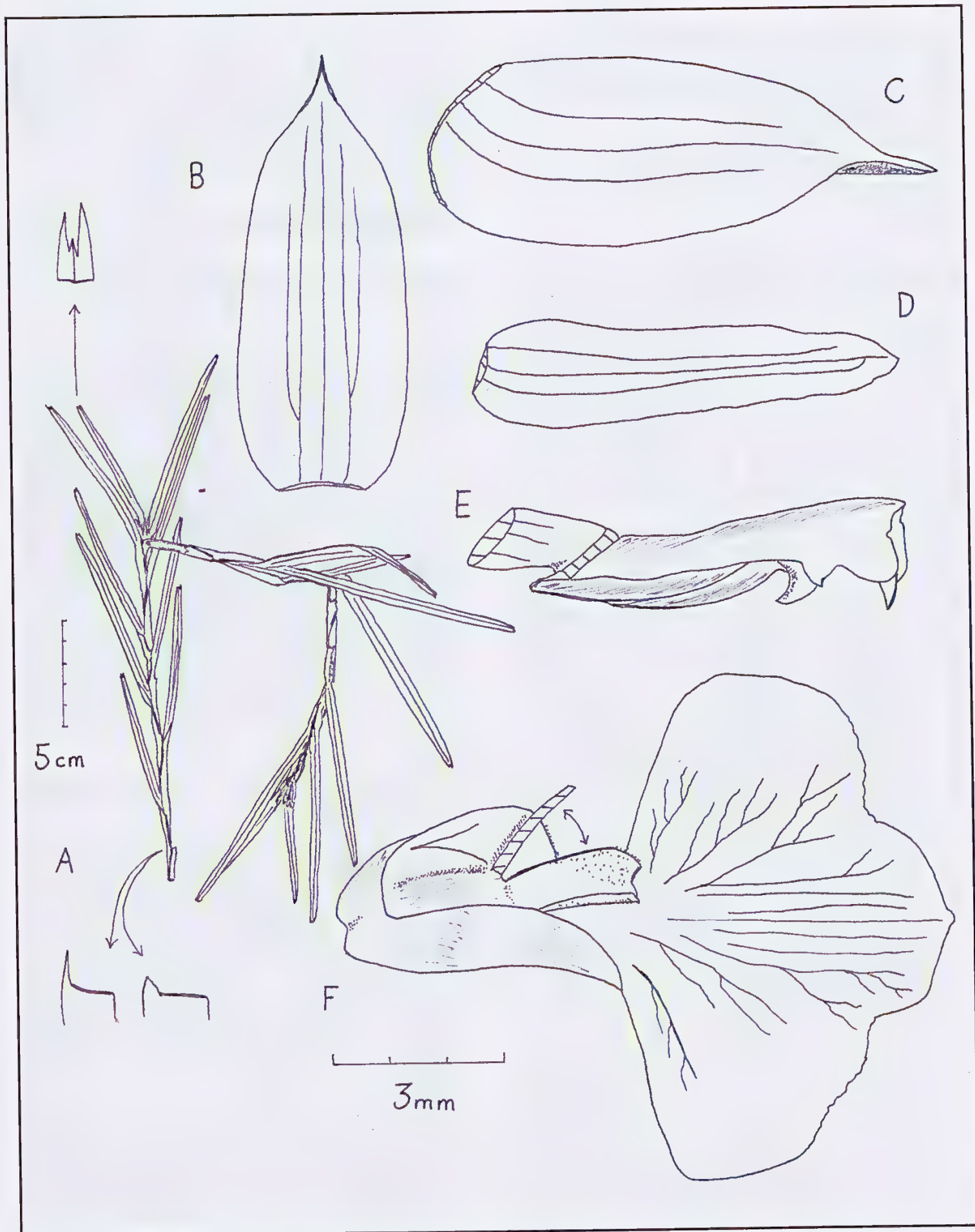
Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Habitat: Forming large clumps low on trees, 2230 m.

Etymology: Named after the place of origin, Milne Bay Province.

This species is most closely related to *A. leucocephalum sensu* Schltr. 1912 (non 1905), a still undescribed entity. From the latter it differs in having flowers

with an oblongoid (not subglobose) hypochile, a shallowly (not deeply) bidentate ligula and a column with an uncinata (not rounded) substigmatic



Agrostophyllum milneanum- A. stem, (stipules and leaf tip arrowed); B. dosal sepal; C. lateral sepal; D. petal; E. column; F. labellum. A and B-F to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.

appendage.

Agrostophyllum nidus-avis Ormerod,
sp. nov.

Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., 15 km SW of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, 1800 m, January 1939, *L.J. Brass 12263* (Holotype: AMES!).

Affinis A. fibrosum J.J.Sm. *sed foliis longioribus (32-55 vs. 16.0-27.5 mm) et epichilo labello trilobulatis (non integris) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Roots terete, pubescent, 1 mm thick. Stems caespitose, terete basally, flatter above, upper 2/3 subdensely foliose, lower third covered in decaying fibrous remnants of sheaths, 25-31 cm long, 0.2 cm thick basally, 0.4-0.6 cm wide across sheaths; lower internodes 0.8-1.0 cm long. Leaves ligulate-lanceolate, apex biaristate with a short mucro between tips, obliquely erect, thinly subrigid, 32-55 mm long, 4.5-6.0 mm wide, arista 1-2 mm long; leaf sheaths obliquely truncate, black margined, sometimes not (especially on younger stems), stipules deltate to lanceolate, often thin, papery and disintegrating quickly, 0.5-2.5 mm long. Inflorescence terminal, composed of several bracts and sheaths that quickly break down to leave erect fibrous remnants, few flowered, flowers hidden amongst fibres, ca. 25 mm long, 20-25 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary clavate, angulate, 6.9-8.0 mm long. Flowers white, base of lip (epichile?) yellow. Dorsal sepal ovate-elliptic, acute, weakly carinate towards apex, 3-4 veined, lateral veins branched, 7.9 mm long, 4.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate, acute, midvein lightly carinate in lower half but much more strongly keeled in upper half, 4 veined, lateral veins once or not branched, 9.5 mm long, 4.8 mm wide. Petals ovate-oblong, slightly contracted basally, subacute, 3 veined, lateral veins branched, 6.8 mm long, 3.25 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, 8.8 mm long; hypochile with rounded

truncate sidelobes, ca. 3 mm long; ligula obtuse-subquadrate, truncate-trilobulate, papillose-pubescent; epichile transversely rectangular, trilobulate, emarginate, 6.9 mm long, 8.9 mm wide, side lobules ca. 3 mm long basally, 3 mm wide, midlobule transversely rectangular-emarginate, ca. 1.9 mm long, 5 mm wide. Column short, stout, erect, ca. 2.4 mm long dorsally, ca. 3.8-3.9 mm long to tip of anther cap.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua Prov.).

Habitat: High epiphyte in mossy forest, 1800 m.

Etymology: From the Latin *nidus-avis*, bird's nest, in reference to the shape of the inflorescence.

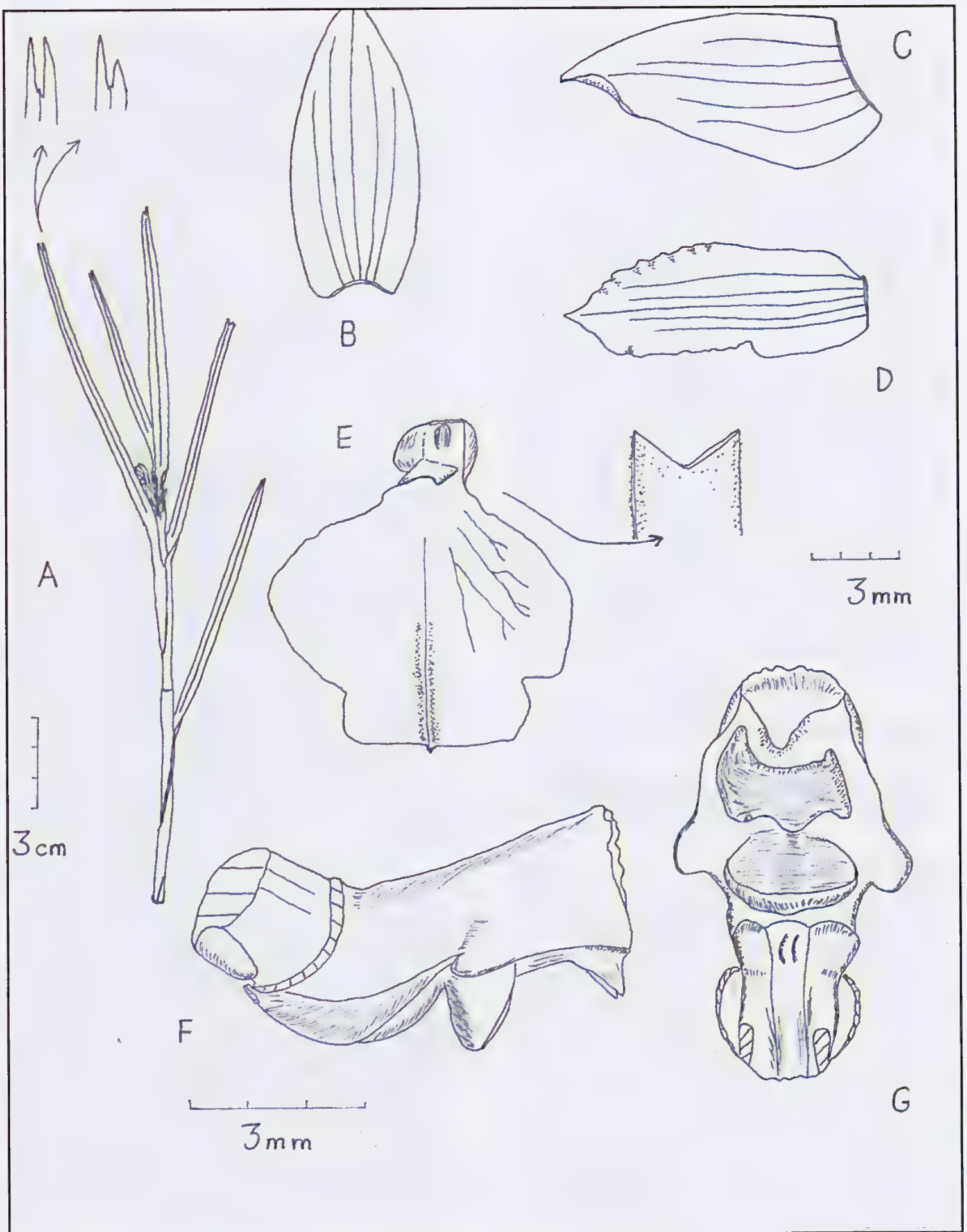
This species is related to its West New Guinean congener *A. fibrosum* J.J.Sm., sharing with it a similar habit, an inflorescence that has the sheaths decayed into fibrous remnants and a short, stout, complicate column. However *A. nidus-avis* differs in having longer (32-55 vs. 16.0-27.5 mm) leaves, a trilobulate (not entire) labellum epichile that lacks (vs. present) a bicarinate basal pad.

Agrostophyllum subacuminatum
Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., 9 km NE of Lake Habbema, 2800 m, October 1938, *L.J. Brass 10758* (Holotype: AMES!).

Affinis A. leucocephalum Schltr. *sed petalis floribus subacuminatis (non obtusis ad acutis) et midlobulis labello latoribus (5.9-6.1 vs. 2.9-3.0 mm) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Roots terete, pubescent, to 2 mm thick. Stems caespitose, subterete, completely enclosed by leaf sheaths, laxly 6-7 leaved in upper half, 33.0-34.8 cm long, 0.28 cm thick, to 0.4 cm wide across leaf sheaths. Leaves linear-ligulate, apex equally to inequally bidentate, mucro very short,



Agrostophyllum subacuminatum - A. stem upper part (leaf tips arrowed); B. dorsal sepal; C. lateral sepal; D. petal; E. labellum (ligula arrowed); F,G column, lateral and ventral views. A,B-E and FG. to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.

9-12 cm long, 0.30-0.45 cm wide, leaf tips 0.3-0.4 cm long; leaf sheaths with stipules acute to obtuse, 1.5-2.0 mm long. Inflorescence terminal, composed of several bracts and sheaths, 1-2 flowered, ca. 15 mm long, 5 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary subterete, 14 mm long. Flowers white. Dorsal sepal ovate-elliptic, acute, 5 veined, 9.2-9.5 mm long, 4.0-4.7 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-elliptic, acute, 5 veined, carinate apically, 9.5-11.7 mm long, 4.5-5.0 mm wide. Petals oblong to obovate-elliptic, subacuminate, 5 veined, 9.7 mm long, 3.5-4.0 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, 10.0-11.7 mm long (including apiculus); hypochile with a rounded callus inside at base, sidelobes rounded-truncate, 2.0-2.9 mm long, 1.8 mm wide dorsally, 2.2 mm wide laterally; ligula subquadrate, bidentate, minutely papillose-pubescent; epichile 8.5-10.0 mm long, 8.9-9.0 mm wide, midlobule transversely oblong, short to long apiculate, 1.8-2.5 mm long, 5.9-6.1 mm wide. Column stout, 4.75-4.90 mm long.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua Prov.).

Habitat: Occasional low clump epiphyte in forest of a valley, 2800 m.

Etymology: From the Latin *sub*, under or almost and *acumen*, point or sting, in reference to the subacuminate petals. This species seems to be most closely related to *A. leucocephalum* Schltr. but its stems tend to be longer and the upper internodes are fully covered by the leaf sheaths, further the petals are subacuminate and the midlobule of the labellum epichile is twice as wide. In *A. leucocephalum* the stems tend to be shorter than those of *A. subacuminatum*, but taller plants of the latter always have the upper internodes partially exposed, furthermore the petals are obtuse to acute, and the labellum midlobule is half as wide.

Agrostophyllum triquetrum Ormerod,

sp. nov.

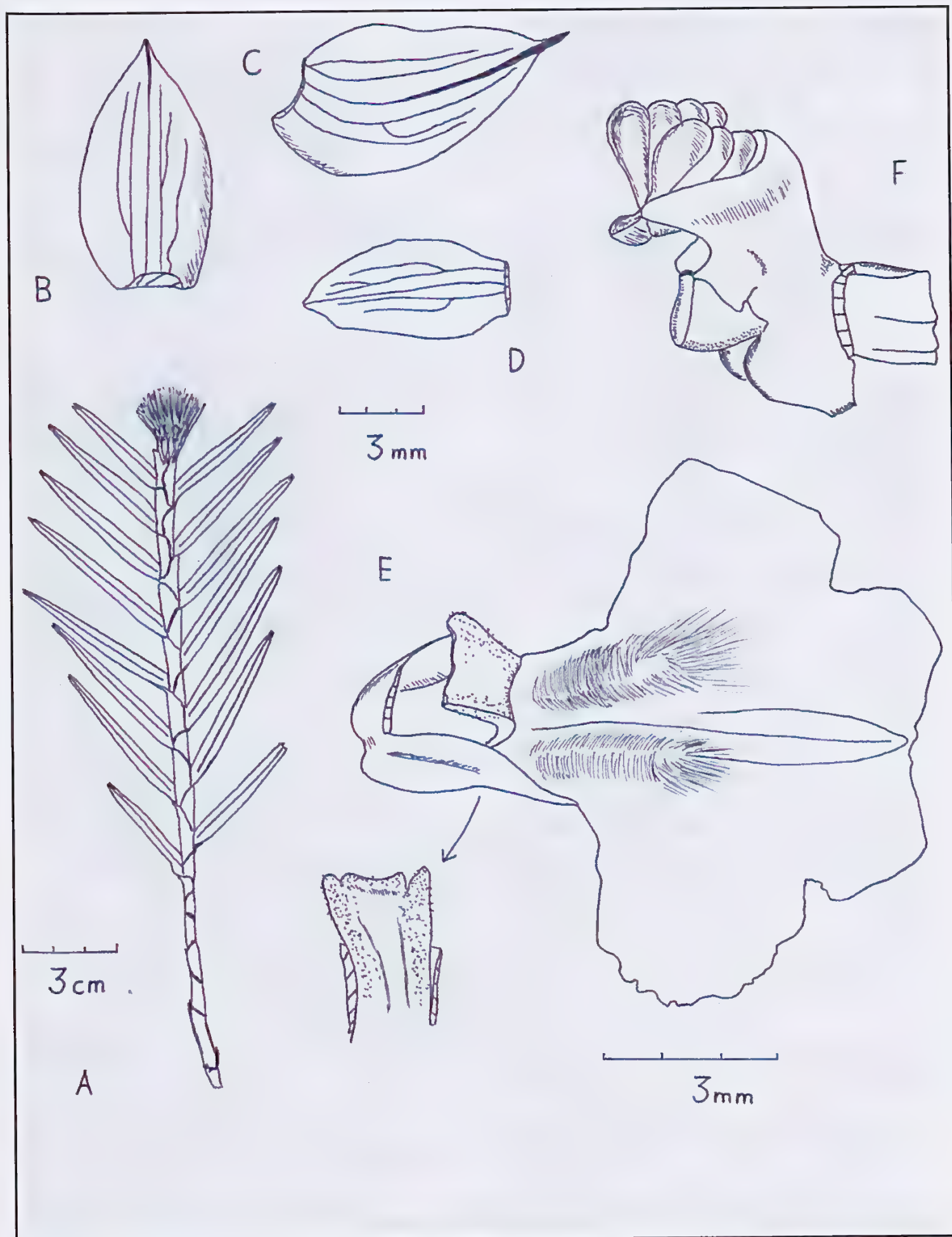
Type: Papua New Guinea – Morobe Prov., Dawon, 1370 m, 12 June 1964, A.N. Millar NGF 23406 (Holotype: A!; Isotypes: BRI!, CANB, K, L).

Affinis A. militare Ormerod *sed foliis longe mucronatis (non breve mucronatis), ovario alatis (non exalatis) et ligula labello alte bifidus (non breviter bidentatis) differt.*

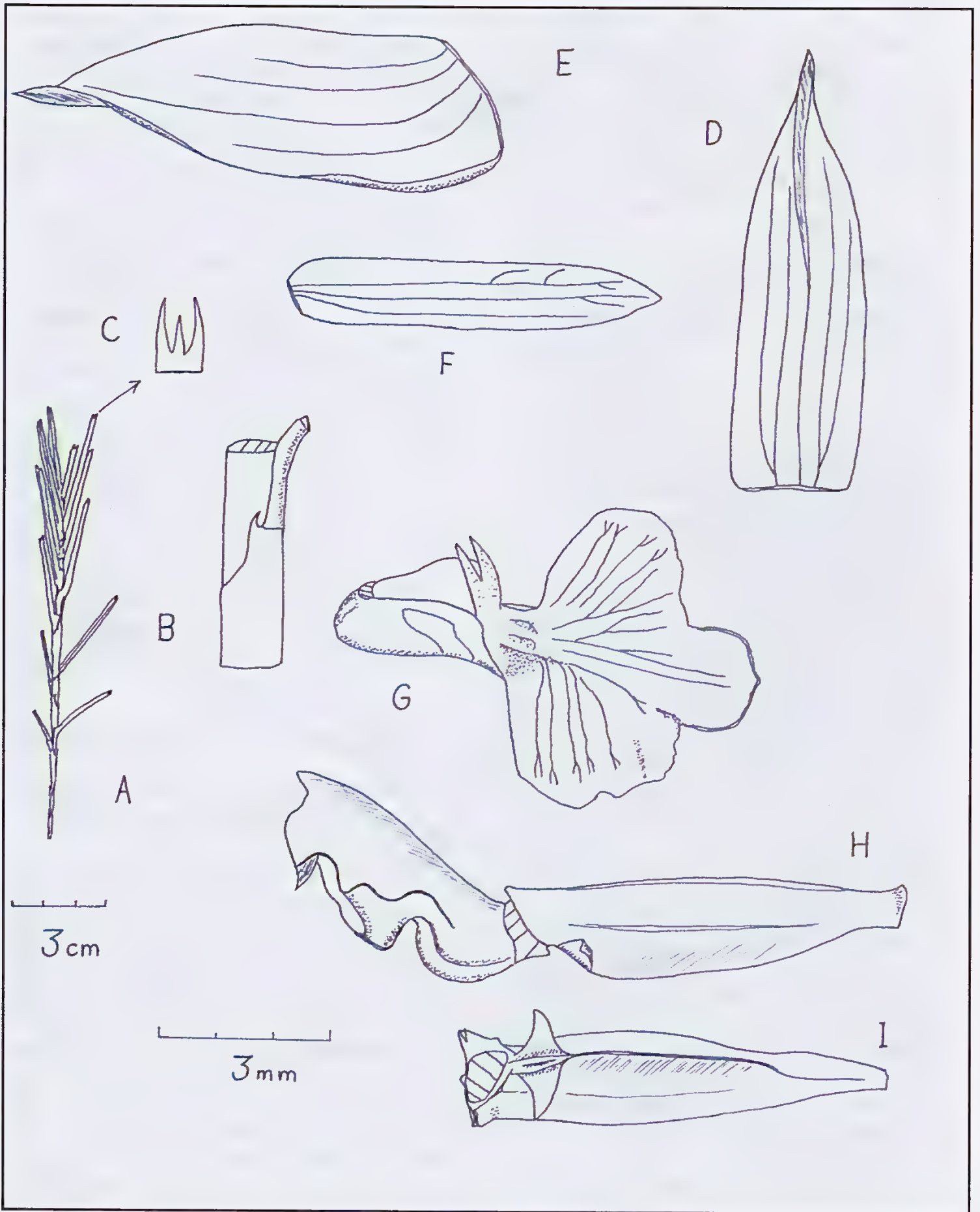
Epiphytic herb. Roots terete, pubescent, fleshy, 0.7-1.5 mm thick. Stems caespitose, subterete, leafy throughout, 13-18 cm long, 0.075 cm thick basally, to 0.2 cm wide across sheaths. Leaves erect, linear-ligulate, apex tricuspidate, 9-12 mm apart, 25-42 mm long, 1.75-2.50 mm wide, cusps 0.9-2.7 mm long; leaf sheaths closing high on internode, stipules commonly absent, when present falcate-incurved, acute to obtuse, to 1 mm long. Inflorescence terminal, composed of several bracts and sheaths, producing 1-2 flowers at a time, 12-13 mm long, to 7 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary triangular in cross-section, each corner with 2 narrow parallel wings, the lower pair of wings spreading out into a pair of deltate flaps behind the lateral sepals, 5.6 mm long. Flowers white. Dorsal sepal oblong-lanceolate, acute, midvein thickly carinate in upper half, 3 veined, lateral veins branching basally, 6.9 mm long, 2.3 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely oblong-lanceolate, acute, midvein carinate for 2/3 of length, 4 veined, 8.0-8.1 mm long from base (7.0-7.5 mm along midvein), 2.8-2.9 mm wide. Petals ligulate-lanceolate, acute, 3 veined, 5.95 mm long, 1 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, ca. 6.8 mm long; hypochile with rounded truncate sidelobes, ca. 2.3 mm long, 0.9 mm wide dorsally, ca. 1.75 mm wide laterally; ligula rectangular, bifurcate, papillose-pubescent, raising ca. 0.9 mm above sidelobes; epichile trilobulate, ca. 4.5 mm long, 5 mm wide, midlobule subquadrate, obtuse, ca. 1.0-1.2 mm long, ca. 1.9 mm wide. Column ca. 3.5 mm long dorsally.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Habitat: Clump forming epiphyte in rainforest, 1370 m.



Agrostophyllum nidus-avis - A. stem ; B. dorsal sepal; C. lateral sepal; D. petal; E. labellum (ligula arrowed); F. column (minus anther cap)
A,B,C,D to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.



Agrostophyllum triquetrum - A. stem; B. stem node; C. leaf tip; D. dorsal sepal; E. lateral sepal; F. petal; G. labellum; H. column and ovary. I ovary, ventral view. A and E-I to respective scales. B,C not to scale. Drawn from holotype.

Etymology: From the Latin *triquetrus*, triangular, in reference to the shape of the ovary in cross-section and the small deltate flaps at its apex behind the lateral sepals.

This species is perhaps most closely related to *A. militare* Ormerod but differs in its leaves having a long (vs. short) median cusp or mucro apically, flowers with the lower ovary wings diverging into two apical flaps, relatively narrower, more strongly carinate sepals, and a labellum with a deeply bifurcate (not shortly bidentate) ligula.

Acknowledgements.

I wish herbarium and library staff at BRI and HUH (A, AMES, GH) for their help and hospitality during my visits. Lorna Ngugi (BRI) kindly provided images of material held in Brisbane.

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See Page 10

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Montrose

Australasian Native Orchids Spring Show
Lilydale Lake Community Hall
Lilydale 3140 Victoria
(Mel 38 F6)

Sat - Sun 1-2 October 2011
10am -4.30 pm
Web. www.anosvic.org.au

ANOS Newcastle

22nd & 23rd Newcastle Sarcanthinas Show
Toronto RSL.

ANOS Illawarra Spring Show – 15-16th
October 2011

OLD COURT HOUSE

Cnr. Harbour Street & Cliff Road
Wollongong

DIRECTORY OF A.N.O.S. GROUPS (& Associated Societies)

NEW SOUTH WALES

- **ANOS Central Coast**, P.O. Box 3010, Erina 2250. (02) 4343-1809. Meetings 8pm, 2nd Wed. each month. Narara Community Centre, 2 Pandala Road, Narara. 2250
- **ANOS Far North Coast**, P.O. Box 949, Ballina 2478. (02) 6686-6303. Meetings 7.30pm, 3rd Fri. each month. C.W.A. Room, River Street, Ballina.
- **ANOS Illawarra**, 2 Wiford St, Corrimal, 2518. (02) 4284-8308. Meetings 7pm, 2nd Tue. each month. Figtree Community Hall, Figtree Park, Figtree.(next to Westfield Figtree Shopping Centre)
- **ANOS Macarthur & District**, 43 Strickland Cres, Ashcroft, 2168. (02) 46 818589. Meetings 8pm, 3rd Thur. each month. Birrawa Hall, Fitzpatrick Road, Mount Annan NSW.
- **ANOS Mid-North Coast**, 69 The Lakes Way, Forster 2428. (02) 6554-9733. Meetings 12 noon, last Sunday each month follows by BBQ. (Held at Taree or Wauchope - phone Secretary for details).
- **ANOS Newcastle**, P.O. Box 4021, Rathmines 2283. (02) 4975-3729. Meetings 7.30pm, 4th Thur. each month. John Young Community Hall, Thomas St, Cardiff.
- **ANOS Sydney**, 22 Rabaul Ave, Whalan. (02) 8824 6338. Meetings 8pm, 3rd Fri. each month. Senior Citizens Hall, Baulkham Hills Community Centre (off Conie Ave.) Baulkham Hills.
- **ANOS Warringah**, P.O. Box 421, Forestville 2087. (02) 9943 0474. Meetings 8pm, 3rd Tue. each month. Community Hall, Starkey St., Forestville.

NEW ZEALAND

- **ANOS New Zealand Native Orchid Group**, 22 Orchard St., Wadestown, Wellington, New Zealand.
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QUEENSLAND

- **ANOS Beenleigh**, PO Box 1130 Beenleigh QLD, 4207. (07) 3841 3330. Meetings 7.30 1st Thursday each month Showground Hall, James St. Beenleigh.
- **ANOS Gold Coast**, P.O. Box 472, Biggera Waters Qld 4126. Meetings 1.30pm on the last Sunday of the month. Southport Community Centre, Lawson St, Southport.
- **ANOS Kabi**, PO Box 424, Aspley 4034. (07) 3359-5752 Meetings 7.30pm, 2nd Tue. each month (except Jan.). Bald Hills Memorial Hall, 2126 Gympie Rd., Bald Hills.
- **ANOS Mackay & Dist.**, 24 Barton St, Mackay, QLD, 4740 (07) 4852 2186. Meetings, first Sunday of the month at the Mackay Botanic Gardens, Lagoon St, Mackay.
- **ANOS Townsville**, 92 Curie St, Wulguru, 4811. (07) 4778-4311. Meetings 8pm, 1st Tue. each month. Townsville Orchid Society Hall Joe Kirwan Park cnr Bamford Lane and Charles Street Townsville..
- **Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba**, P.O. Box 2141, Toowoomba 4350. Meetings 7.30pm, 1st Fri. each month. Luthern Church Hall, Cnr. West and Alderly Sts, Toowoomba.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- **Native Orchid Society of South Australia**, P.O. Box 565, Unley 5061. (08) 8294 8014. Meetings 8pm, 4th Tue. each month. St. Matthews Hall, 67 Bridge St., Kensington.

VICTORIA

- **ANOS Geelong**, 2 Cooper St, Melton South 3338. (03) 9743 6040. Meetings 7.30pm, 2nd Wed. each month. Uniting Church Hall, Moorabool St., South Geelong.
- **ANOS Victoria**, P.O. Box 345, Carlton North 3054. (03) 9387-2771. Meetings 8pm, 1st Fri. each month. Meetings at the Toorak Uniting Church Hall, 603 Toorak Road, Toorak. (Melways 58, K4)
- **ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group**, PO Box 169, Bayswater Vic. 3153. 0419720355. Meetings held on the 4th Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm at Montrose Primary School, Leith Rd., Montrose 3765 (Melways 52 D7)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- **ANOS Western Australia**, 27 Maidment Parade Dalyellup WA, 6230. 041 9901 335. Meetings 8pm, 2nd Mon. each month. Wilson Community Hall, Braibrise Rd., Wilson.

The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

ABN 88 676 231 296

PO Box 2088, Keperra, Qld, 4054 AUSTRALIA.

Back Issues Available:

(Some issues of 12 and 13 only have 2 or 3 copies left)

- Volume 12 – Issues 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11..... \$3 ea.
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Volume 14 – Issues 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, \$8 ea.
Volume 15 – Issues 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10, 11,12,....\$8 ea.
Volume 16 – Issues 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,\$8 ea.

Also Available:

DRAWINGS

Superb colour prints of J.J. Riley's drawings on Australian Native Orchids are now available:

Set 1 – \$15.00

Pterostylis maxima, *Dipodium variegatum*, *Pterostylis daintreana*,
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ANOS Awards CD -- \$20.00 + postage

The CD contains award pictures and fact sheets for each award.
The ANOS Awards CD.

A Checklist of Australian Native Orchid Hybrids 9th Edition. \$10.00 + postage

Ian Chalmers
Editor, The Orchadian.



Dockrillia Oliver Jack 'Gerard' HCC/AOC-ANOS - Photo Brian Gerhard



Cadetia taylorii - Best Dendrobiinae Peterborough Show UK 2011
Photo Ian Chalmers